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SATURDAY 2-32 P. M. 1909.				
30th Jan	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6663	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7913	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7962	.....	...
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10812	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	6505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7913	.....	...

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FRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb 1909
KORBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Daboevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Radossich	1st Apr 1909
FRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Daboevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Radossich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb, 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Rasicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

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LHASA	2,171	Mon 25th Jan.	11 a.m. P D & O*
KARA KARA	1,195	Thur 28th Jan.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 29th Jan.	5 p.m. † (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

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25th January, 1909.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	2,378	Barillon	25th Mch. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,178	Rebuffat	10th June, "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

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DUMBIA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.

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D. BALDUINO	4,380	D. Maganzini	15th Mar. 1909,
R RUBATTINO	4,300	L Manchini	15th Apr. 1909.

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ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar, 1909,
CAPRI	6,000	D. Padoni	17th Apr, 1909.

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From the DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

MY LOVELY TOILET

KESHRANJAN

For the Hair is the most refreshing and delightfully perfumed Hair-oil both for Bath and Toilet,

Insist always therefore upon having the genuine

KESHRANJAN.

When buying see very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.

All pretty women use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Re. 1-5.

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, double quotidian fever, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and in short, all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.

HIMANGSUDRABA

HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.

It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritation, &c., and renders the Skin DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVETY.

It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the Skin ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it is simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing if applied after being out in the sun or cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.

Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.

As. 10 per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
Agents:
V. VALABDAS & Co.,
Bhendi Bazar, Opposite Chunabhatti
Bombay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S.N. Company's s.s. "ASSAYE," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at "A" Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

TEAK AND OTHER TIMBER.

THE undersigned will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 49,910 cubic feet of Teak, Blackwood and Jungle wood at the Kodibag Coast Timber Depot near Karwar on the 10th February 1909, and following days.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned,

T. R. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara, Western Division.

Karwar, 21st January 1909.

BOMBAY RACES.

10TH, 13TH, 15TH, 17TH, AND 20TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

OWNERS are reminded that THIRD & FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 26th January, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
BOMBAY, 21ST JANUARY, 1909.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay, up to 12 o'clock, noon (Standard Time) of the 10th February 1909, for the undermentioned, for three years ending 28th February 1912:—

(a) Tenders for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES of Indian Manufacture and Produce and Articles of Petty Purchase.

(b) Tender for the Supply of COUNTRY LEATHER.

(c) Tender for Carting, Dammering and Shipping Boxes and Parcels by the Rail or Sea.

Samples of Articles of Petty Purchase can by seen on application to the Superintendent, from whom forms of Tender can be obtained. The form of Agreement can also be seen at the Central Press.

2. Each Tender must be marked outside according to the nomenclature above (a), (b), or (c) for which the Tender is submitted and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (50) Fifty, for each Tender, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement if his Tender is accepted.

3. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Forms of Tender may be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Rupee One.

E. E. COOMBS,
Superintendent,
Government Central Press,
Bombay 25th January 1909.

BOMBAY SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 30TH JANUARY, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 25th January, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
BOMBAY, 21ST JANUARY, 1909.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures, February 26th. For prospectus and particulars, apply to Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, will be held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on Monday, the 25th January, 1909, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
BOMBAY, 9TH JANUARY, 1909.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the inspection of the Shareholders, at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLAC & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

THE SERVICES OF PENSIONED AND DISCHARGED SEPOYS of the Native Army required for employment, in civil capacities may be obtained on application to the—

(i) Recruiting Staff Officers in charge of the following districts:—
Peshawar (Samana via Kohat,) from 15th April to 15th October) for Pathans. Jhelum for Punjabi Mahomedans. Jullundur for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharamsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Agra for Rajputana and Central India, Hindus and Mahomedans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Mahomedans.
(ii) Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below, and should be addressed to the Officers referred to at the places above mentioned—
(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

H. HUDSON,
OFFG. DEPTY. SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.
No. 4 S. I.

Fort William, the 2nd January 1909.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the STAR OF INDIA, and of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, will hold an Investiture of both Orders in the Government House grounds on TUESDAY, the 9th February 1909, at 9-30 P.M.

The Members of the two Orders present in Calcutta on the 9th February, will be expected to attend, and they are requested to communicate their addresses to the undersigned not later than the 25th January.

Members who do not reside in Calcutta, but who, nevertheless, desire to attend Investitures and will be present in Calcutta on the 9th February, should signify their intention to the undersigned not later than the 25th January, giving at the same time their temporary Calcutta addresses.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Orders at the Foreign Office, Calcutta, and not to the undersigned by name.

S. H. BUTLER,
Secretary to the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire,

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

(Kindly given by Mr. KHATAO.)

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

GRAND CONCERT,

In aid of the Survivors from the Earthquakes in SOUTH ITALY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY, at 9-30 P.M.,

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist:—

Mrs. Collie.	Miss Bolus.
Madame Lilian Stone.	Mr. Comfort.
Mrs. Millard.	Mr. Rhenius.
Miss Heaton.	Mr. Schmuck.
Miss Willis.	Mr. Saywell.
Miss Gladys Heaton.	Signor Scrinzi.

By kind permission of H. E. the Governor, His Excellency's Band will play under the direction of Edward Behr.

Cav. G. Gorio, Consul for Italy, has kindly consented to control the financial part of the Concert, and will remit the proceeds to the Italian Government.

Messrs. MONGINI BROTHERS have generously arranged to supply REFRESHMENTS during the evening, and to hand over the takings to the Fund of the Concert.

Plan and Tickets at Messrs. ROSE & Co.'s.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowledged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH JANUARY.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Under the Patronage and Presence of the Honourble Mr. H. E. E. PROCTOR, Sheriff of Bombay.

A GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
from 10 to 11-30 P.M., will be given in aid of the Sufferers by the terrible earthquake in ITALY.

Cav. G. GORIO, Consul for Italy, has kindly consented to control the financial part of the Entertainment and will remit the proceeds to the Italian Government.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.),
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult **DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR**, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.
PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.
CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why daintily-scented, greaseless

Icilma Fluor Cream

protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.

(Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.)

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

"SPECIAL SHORT"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—J. R. Gardener, 19, Warden Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes. Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BICYCLE FOR SALE.—Lady's Rudge-Whitworth, little used. Rs. 125 or offers.—Apply to "P.," care of this Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 556, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratan Geary. Rs. 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of Scotland and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Street and Mohatta Street, and are now located in 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents speedier and cheaper service. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—RALLI CART, nearly new, Brand New Set of Tyres, Best English Make. Price Rs. 450, Cost double. Apply Mr. W. H. LEACH, care of Leach and Weborny, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Cheaper. The material and safe firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Seamen and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2. Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watns, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parakh, B.A. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAIR DYE.—Phillips' "NAYAKALA" restores grey hair at once to a beautiful black or brown colour. Only prepared by PHILLIPS & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad, Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steamer Routes and the Comparative Places of Interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Totally Upon. Price. Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 (including Postage).

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Rs. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic (best for cocoa), at 12 annas per pound; Guano, at 4 annas. Patent Aphicides and Sprayers, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News, particularly interesting for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

POONA.—No. 9, Lothian Road, TO SUBLET, for eight months, from middle of March, Furnished. Apply, Col. J. DALLAS, 9, Lothian Road, Poona.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Gentlemen. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moor Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 2. per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast Rs. 1-2 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY., offers splendid paying Agencies in every town in India. Offices, 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 19A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evening. Rs. 12 per annum (inclusive of postage).

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists & Tooligunge, Calcutta.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MOTOR BOATS
and
STEAM LAUNCHES
Built and Engined.

Lighters, Rowing & Sailing Boats, &c.

Designs, Specifications and Estimates on application.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT, MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 80 CASES ANALINE DYE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Will, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th January, 1909, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers. Messrs, Hyderali Cassumji and sons & Co.

40 cases Analine Dye Congo, each case 100 by 1lb. tins, Sun label.

40 cases Analine Dye Congo, each 200 by 1lb. tins, Indian Prince label.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and goods clear any next day after sale.

SALE OF COUNTRY PIECE-GOODS.

Under instructions from Khooshal Dewoorn and Dewoorn Mulji, Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th January, 1909, at 8 p.m. (Bombay Time), on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Vulbhdass Cullandass, at the shop of Dewoorn Mulji, No.—Gow-mukh Gally, Moolji Jaitha Market, the following goods manufactured by the Madhavji Dharmasi Manufacturing Coy., Ltd., viz:—

18 Bales each 30 Pieces Drill No 1-4
10 Bales each 30 Pieces Bleached drill No 1725
2 Bales each 50 Pieces check No 3030.
1 Bale each 40 " " No 2020
2 Bales each 60 Pieces Ground Striped drill No. 8.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of booking each lot to the purchaser and the balance must be paid within 8 days and the goods should be taken delivery within that time.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS at Lanowla known as Dara Villa.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of January, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21 Medows Street, the following immovable property known as Dara Villa situate at the village of Valvan at Lanowla.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 8343 square yards or thereabouts together with the Bungalows, wells, trees, etc. thereon standing, situate at Valvan in the boundary of Lanowla, Taluka Maval, Zilla Poona, in the Sub-registration district of Vadgaon bearing Survey No. 175, New No. 147 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property belonging to Pandya Valad Malnack and partly by the Property of Govinda Valad Salia Mabar and partly by the property of Bai Gaya Ramnack Mahar, on or towards the west partly by the property of Bai Gaya Ramnack and partly by the property belonging to Bai Dhondi Bhagoo Taree, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Gaya Ramnack Mahar and on or towards the South partly by the ground belonging to the said Bai Dhondi Bhagooji Taree and partly by the ground of Pandya Valad Malnack.

Further particulars and condition of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1909.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. have large EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

200-lb USED B.C., A.B.C., International, Private, Code WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
A.1 Telephone No. 6 C.W. LONDON, E.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASES DRY FIGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, 3 p. m. (S T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Room by order of the office concerned Ex. s. s. Bohemia.

751 G.—100 cases dry figs each case 20 to 23lbs Samples of the above are on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as round, writing, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, almirah, sofas, easychairs, chest-of-drawers, large sized English iron safe by John Port, iron safe.

1 Upright piano by R. Gors and Kalmann in good order.

A quantity of stationery consisting of C. W. A. papers and envelopes, Laroche's papers and envelopes, Scott's grey note paper and envelopes, Victoria grey note paper and envelopes, Brandeaure's pens, rubbers.

1 American new foot sewing-machine with accessories.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 " vis-a-vis.
1 Dogcart.
1 Dark bay horse 8 years 15½ hands, one of the best trapper in Bombay, very quiet.
1 English-built rubber-tyred victoria with bay waler mare and harness.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 30 Mount Road, Mazagon, next to Khoja Hasanabad, the valuable handsome French polished, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, marble topped tables and teapoys, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined velvet, side and corner cabinet, fancy teapoys, bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyras, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, easy chairs, sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, year's winding gilt clock, double door safe, set of engineering books, windproof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, Laval cream separator, weighing scale, Bussrah and other fowls, fowl houses, etc., the property of J. Breanan, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st February next at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms the effects of the late Abdul Satar Awlia Sirkar, consisting of wearing apparels, bedding, blanket, copper cups, spices, &c.

Re late Jamnadas Khushaldas:—Cupboard, table, sofa, lamps, box tin trunk, large lot of copper and brass pots, lotas and other vessels.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S, T.).

The Materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building Street No. 540-544, case No. 292, Memonwada Road.

Building Street Nos. 15, 15, 11-13, 17-19, 10-14, 21-23, 25-27, case Nos. 269, 273, 272, 274 A, 283, 286, 287, Jail Road and Memonwada Road.

Building Street No. 45, case No. 102, Khetwadi 2nd Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF COIR ROPE, COIR YARN, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 12 a.m. (noon) S. T., in the godown No. 166-168, Dongri Street, by order of the Insurance offices concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. R. B. Kotewal:—

A quantity of coir rope, coir yarn, &c., damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on goods being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Grey Shirtings, White Lenos and Tennis Flannels.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public Auction on THURSDAY the 28th instant at 3 p.m. (B. T.) at their rooms by order of the concerned the following goods on account and at the risk of undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Meghjee Anandjee.
6415/21, 6423/30, 6433/4—17 bales G. shirtings.
6398/6408, 6411/11—17 Bales G. shirtings.
6440/42, 6445/44—13 bales G. shirtings.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Raghowjee Meghjee.

138—1 ex. W. Lenos.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Junng Suleman.
1/4—4 ex. Tennis Flannels.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway's Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act XI. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, wheat, jawari, cottonseed, bags of bajree, bundles of cloth luggage, bales of twist, Nestle's milk, zinc slabs, empty casks, coal tar, Iron flies, Iron bars, grinding stones, bundles of hoops, writing papers, books, Iron-pots, paint, wine, cotton rope, pictures, gunny bags, cement, soap, stones, fire bars, wheels, condemned sheets, heaps of sweeping grain, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act IX. of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February, 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of unclaimed bags of grain and seeds and quantity of sweepings, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1909.

There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing. There's nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

When you have a genuine cold or a hard cough, or when there is inflammation in the throat or lungs, then you need

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It is a carefully prepared, accurately compounded medicine for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It contains strong and active ingredients, such as are extensively prescribed by the medical profession. It is the oldest, strongest, and best medicine for coughs and colds you can possibly buy.

Accept no cheap and worthless substitute. Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It contains no narcotic or poison of any kind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable vacant piece of land at Mahim.

Suit No. 158 of 1907.

Bejonji Edalji Soonawala ... ...Plaintiff.
vs.
Jehangir Edalji Soonawala and another ...Defendants.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Somanji Edalji Soonawala, Pestanji Framji Soonawala, and Phirozsha Somanji Soonawala, the trustees appointed by the High Court under the Decree in the above suit and originating summons, dated the 11th day of March 1907, the following vacant piece of land:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the nature of Pension and Tax or cart of Cocoanut Brab and date trees, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay near Mahim in the Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as Government Pension and Tax ground under Collector's Old Nos. 208, 208, Collector's new No. 3860, Old Survey No. 118 and New Survey No. 1526, containing by admeasurement about 14,767 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the land belonging to the Vendors admeasuring about 1,260 square yards and partly by the property of Balkrishna Bapuji Rao and partly by the property of Bai Sondrabai and Bai Mankoobai, on or towards the south partly by Bhandar lane and partly by the property of Kharsheji Sorabji Sethna, on or towards the East partly by Lady Jamshetji Road and partly by the said piece of land belonging to the vendors, on or towards the West partly by the property of Kharsheji Sorabji Sethna and partly by the property of Khatri and Shri Krishna Moroba Vakni. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co. at their office No. 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Anchorage," Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design by Robert, Benjamin and Ahmed Dewji and Brothers, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, sliding dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, handsome drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, handsome drawingroom cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, glass door, book presses, dressing chest of drawers, clothe presses, marble top dressing and washand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, one Milner safe, Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, electric fans, gloves, and fittings, one C. Spring rubber-tyred victoria in good order with a bay waler horse and a set of harness, one English brougham in very good order, etc., etc., the property of H. Stiller, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst, at 2 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sea View, Middle Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also open carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome large mirror back sideboard and dumb waiters, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets and cabinet ornaments, Chinaware and Japanese vases, richly open carved blackwood furniture, a new shonisel cottage piano in good order, rich carpets, table and hanging lamps, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, marble top tables and teapoys, horses and carriages, garden pots, copper utensils, &c., &c.

The property of A. L. Whitell, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BOATS.

On SATURDAY the 30th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, at the Dhacca of the British India Steam Navigation Company, by order of Mr. Manockji Jeejibhoy Shroff and on account and risk of the concerned:—

Boat's Numbers.	Boats Names.	Capacity. Candies	Tonnage.	
4118	Lawlat Prasad,	125	31·25	
3949	Rustum,	74	18·51	
3804	Laria Lawlat	114	28·64	
4341	Alli Murad	217	54·27	
4334	Yeswanty	101	2·70	
4260	Mothi Lusmi.	174	43·68	
3940	Fateh Moobarak.	143

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Aimere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on applic tion.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. AGENT.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per Cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyeze	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dairy)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Omiya	
Kobe	Port Arthur (Yen)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, Manager
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

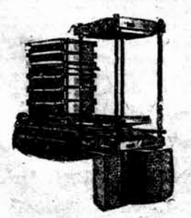
CAPITAL £2,500,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bangkok.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thalping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for three months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
SATURDAYS—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. CRAIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES
FOR PACKING COTTON WOOL &c

EDWIN MILLS & Co.
ENGINEERS, Sheffield, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zoroaster, 2,376 tons, Captain F. Wickham, sailed yesterday for Galle.

THE steamer Caithness, 2,222 tons, Captain R. W. Taylor, sailed yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain F. Chappell, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc., with a general chargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE steamer Strathairly, 2,783 tons, Captain R. J. Macmahon, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer River Firth, 2,883 tons, Captain R. Bryce, arrived in harbour on 22nd instant from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. Mc Diarmid, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Maharaj Sherma, Mr. and Mrs. and Master Doran, Mr. Macbeth, Capt. Woodhouse, Mrs. Finnis, Mr. Sharp, 7 second class and 120 deck.

THE steamer Longships, 2,842 tons, Captain J. Tasker, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 12 deck passengers.

THE B. I. C. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh &c. with a general cargo and 146 deck passengers.

THE steamer Springburn, 3,173 tons, Captain J. J. Crosthwaite arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock .....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth Captain A W Heneage R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin Comdr Willson ... ...R I Marine
R I M Lawrence Comdr E Stocken.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 23.

Arcadia .....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Auchenblae .....2587 Marg..... W & A G & Co
Brand ... .1519 Evenson...W & A Graham & Co
Blake.....2396 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Brazilian.....2438 Tomblyn.....Cory Bros
Cnt ... .1917 ...Kaselwurn.....M M & Co
Caledonia ..3529 Gordon London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Claverock...2440 Urquhart .....T Morrison & Co
Celtic King...2589 Humphreys .....K Nixon & Co
Galavale.....244 Sceary.....Cory Brothers Co
Strathlay .....2850 McKenzie...W & A Graham & Co
Inc orva .....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Itinda.....3398 Shepherd.....M M & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lord Kelvin...2158 Moser .....K N & Co
Linga ....951 Cuthbush .....Karachi 22-1 M M & Co
Lhasa .....McDiarmid.....M M & Co
Longship.....2842 ..... Tasker .....
Mortlake..... 1737 Batten ..... N F T Morrison & Co
Marmora .. 5239 Weston ....London 16-1 P & O S N Co
Nuddea...1944 Autin .....M M & Co
Nagani.....2870 Clingan..Calcutta...T Morrison & Co
Narbudda 1961 ... Chappel ...Busreh 25-1.M M & Co
Queda .....944 Coope .....M M & Co
River Firth.....2883 .....
Shah Najaf.....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Singa.....1912 Murison .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Strathairly...2783 Macmahon..... .....
Takasaki Maru...2943 Moker.....N Y Kaisha
Umsinga .....1894 Robertson.....R A Willis
Wearbeck 2446 Thompson .....T Jeewandas
Wearmouth .....2340 Catto.....The Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Dues.	Agents.
B Aleppo	2537	Bradley	Hull	31-1	F Muir & Co
C & R City of Madras	3048	McFee	.....	.....	Karachi 28-1 Killick, Nixon & Co
F Clan Buchanan	8288	Darley	Calicut	30-1	F Muir & Co
L Dumra	762	McDiarmid	...P Gulf	28-1	M M & Co
O Kilchaltan	2418	Higgins	...Antwerp	27-1	W & A G & Co
P Reichenfels	2931	Gronan	...Kochi	30-1	W & A G & Co
Q Reichtag	1319	Jacobson	..Zanzibar	25-1	A. Strande

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Castalia	....	4081	Hamilton	.....Liverpool 27-1
3	E. F. Berdinand		3543	.....Nitische	...Trieste 27-1 A L S N Co
5	Africa		2521	Bodessich	.Trieste 1-2 A L S N Co
6	Vorwaerts		3727	Bednars	..Kobe 26-1 A L S N Co
7	Sealda		3437	Brown	.....Rangoon 26-1 M M & Co
8	Monsoori		1735	Mannah	.Busreh..31-1..B & P S N Co
9	Delea		4780	Snow	.....Shanghai..3-2 Bo S N Co
10&11	Savoia		3794	Benton	...Kobe 28-1 .....P & O Co
12	Persia		4198	Haughton	....London ..... 30-1-09 P & O S N Co
16	Melbourne		2395	Stafford	.....Dunkirk 27-1 W & A G & Co

M W D D

Bahadur		2986	Cubbin	.....N F	...T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	. Mangalore	25-1	Bo O S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Strathairly s	Macmahon ...	Calcutta, Jan. 12
	River Firth s.....	Bryce	Calcutta, Jan. 12
23	Lhasa s	McDiarmid ...	Karachi, Jan. 21
	Longships s	Tasker	Mauretius, Jan. 9
24	R I M S	Nornbrook...	Aden Jan. 18
24	R I M S s	Hinley	Aden, Jan. 18
	Rio Sendo s (Port Gun boat)	Nowparth ...	Dio, Jan. 2
	Springburn s.....	Crosthwaite...	Calcutta, Jan. 14
	Kasara.....	Manley	Busreh, Jan. 17

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Zinnia s.....	Clarke	Calcutta
	Salsette s	Lewell? n	Aden
24	Zoroaster s.....	Wicklam.....	Galle
	Carthness s.....	Taylor	Port Said

The steamer Madura, Chappell for Persian Gulf &c. obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Takasaki Maru, for Kobe, &c.
,, Itinda for Calcutta, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio E. Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer Ischia from Bombay left Colombo on the 22nd instant for Penang Singapore and Hongkong.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
15	Marienfels	Antwerp
21	Clan Lamont	Coast
21	Nowshera	Bombay
21	Clan Maciver	Liverpool
21	Drachenfels	New York
22	Twingone	Rngoon

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Castalia s—32 bales wool, B Teckchand; 28 bales wool, L Hurbhum; 60 bales wool, R Ramtap; 25 bales wool, L Padamsi and Co; 12 bales wool, C Vissonji; 38 bales wool, I K M Jaitha; 45 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 2,350 cwts seed cakes, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 65 bales wool, J Veerchund; 32 bales wool, N Goculdas; 18 bales wool, J Moolchund; 25 bales wool, J Karra; 27 bales wool, D Nagji; 20 bales wool B Teckchund.

City of Madras s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—55 cwts condiments, Army and Navy Co-operative Society; 60½ cwts, condiments N K Jussawalla; 9 bales carpets, H G A Mohomed and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia s—150 bales cotton waste, H Bhijnath and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Castalia s—34 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Melbourne s—440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,494 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 495 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton, H Bhijnath and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kilchalton s—220 bales cotton waste, H Bhijnath and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

E F Ferdinand s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 125 cwts olibanum, P C Sethna.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, J Facheri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Banca s—62 cwts olibanum, D Kanji.

Delta s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—215 bales twist, C Bhowaindas and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales picegoods, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—860 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Takasaki Maru s—500 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla; and Co; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 800 bales cotton, S Framji and Co; 400 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca s—449 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 400 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons.

FOR MOJI.

Banca s—500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR HAIPHING.

Delta s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th January.

537.—DUTIES.

Orderly Officer for the week,
Lieut. A. Saunders.
Next for duty, Lieut. T. Lambert.
Orderly Sergeants,
Corpl A. G. Burnett and Corpl H. W. Shepherd.

538. DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.
One inch aiming Rifle practice for the Gataere Teams at Middle Ground Fort on the 30th inst.
Parade at the B. V. A. Club at 4-45 p. m.
Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m.
Dress.—Khaki, and Caps.

E. E. COMPANY.

The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground Fort to man Defence Lights.

539 D. E. F. CLASS.

The Depression Range finding class will be held at the old Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder on Wednesday the 27th instant at 7-30 a. m.

540 INSPECTION BY INSPECTOR OF COAST DEFENCE.

It is notified for information that the Inspector of Coast Defences in India will inspect the Corps at practice from the 6" B. L. C. Guns on Sunday the 21st February at 11 a. m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 25th January.

There will be a parade for all members at Santa Cruz on Wednesday next, the 27th instant at 7-15 a. m.
Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club.
Members residing in the Fort are reminded that they will have to send their horses out over night.
Forage Picketing pegs, and heel ropes, will be provided on the Camp ground.
There will be also a few unfurnished tents available for the use of members. Train leaves Colaba 6-10, Church Gate 6-15, and Grant Road 6-26 A. M.
Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.
Acting Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 25th January,

692.—Detail for the week ending 30th instant:—

To-day Monday 25th instant.—Proficiency Class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

2. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 6-30 p. m.
Tuesday, 26th instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, with Forage Caps.
Subject.—Skirmishing, Sections 76 to 88, 132-134, 150, Part III Infantry Training 1905.
Wednesday, 27th instant.—Proficiency Class on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

2. All Recruits of the current season to parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.
Dress—Uniform.
Thursday, 28th instant.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a.m.

2. "I," "K" and "M" Cos. Parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.
Dress—Mufti.

693.—Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February, 1909.
Conveyance.—On Saturday the 30th instant.—Special accommodation has been made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p.m.
Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations.
Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.
The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily (from 1st to 6th February):—
From Santa Cruz 9-11 and 9-35 a.m.
From Colaba 4-10 p.m.
Railway Tickets.—Railway tickets will be issued to Cr. Sergts of Companies (who must obtain the number required on parade) at the Orderly Room after every parade and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental orders or without tickets.
Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.
Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue.
All ranks are requested to make up any deficiencies before the 29th instant.
Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 29th and open in Camp on the 30th instant.

694. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned Volunteers:—
No. 5457 Vol. C O'Donoghue "A" Coy. from 23rd January to 31st March.
No. 6242 Vol. M. Gindill, F Coy. from 19th Jan. to 18th Feby.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. B.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—SMITH.—January 11, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Lahore, by the Revd. S. H. Semple, Pastor, John Walter Smith of Sialkote to Joanna Grace, second daughter of Captain J. H. Smith, 82 Argyle Road, W. Ealing, London.

DEATH.

NORTH—January 19, at Egmore, Madras, Agnes Ruth North, widow of the late Joseph George North, of the Mysore Service, aged 62 years,

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of
KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,
Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.
Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajha, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,
I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.
Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.
Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,
During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncracy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.
Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp's
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 1-39m. 1-50a. Low water. 7-50m., 7-39a.
Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p.m.
St. Peter's Church, Mazagon: Dedication Service and Sermon by the Bishop, 6 p.m.
Empire Theatre, Concert in aid of survivors from earthquakes in South Italy, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37·4m. p.m.; Jan. 11th, in Apogee, 8·4h, p.m.; Jan. 23rd in Perigee 6·7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, January 26.—Bombay Hunt, Irla. Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Oriental Buildings, 1-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m., Sun sets 6h. 28m.
Wednesday, January 27.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. The Orient Theatre Company, adjourned meeting, Sir D. M. Petit's office, 5 p.m. Bombay Scottish Education Society, Prize distribution, Town Hall, 5-15 p.m. Commercial Gymkhana, H. E. the Governor's Band 6 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 29m.
Thursday, January 28.—Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p. m. Orchestral Concert by H. E. the Governor's String Band, Town Hall 9-30 to 11 p.m. Sun rises 7h. 14m. Sun sets 6h. 29m.
Friday, January 29.—Sun rises 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m.
Saturday, January 30.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Annual meeting Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p. m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. B. V. R., Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz, from 30th January to 6th February. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets 6h. 30m.

ARRIVAL OF PORTUGUESE GUNBOAT "RIO SADO."—The Portuguese gunboat "Rio Sado," Commander A. E. Newparth, arrived in harbour yesterday from Diu, having left that port on the 23rd instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Uganda, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chinde, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa, per s.s. "Reichstag," will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-morrow instead of to-day as previously notified.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A large cast-iron beam weighing about four hundred-weight was being taken to the top of a building under construction on the Murzban Road, when the beam slipped from the chain and fell on Ramji Lala (45) a labourer. He was killed on the spot. As the death was due to an accident the Coroner's inquiry was not held and the body was allowed to be disposed of.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March.....	Territorial .....Blankenberg
Overture ...	Dichter Und Bauer .....Suppe
Song Cornet Solo	Alice where art thou .....J Asher
Selection ...	The Pirates of Penzance...Sullivan
Valse	Die Hydropaten.....Gung'l
Selection ...	Miss Hook of Holland.....Rubin
American Sketch ...	By the Swansee River .....Myddleton

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—Mrs. David Thompson, Honorary Secretary, begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations to the Kalbadevie Circle from 1st July 1908, to 31st December 1908:—H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur, K.C.S.I., and H. H. the Ruler of Khairpur State, G.C.I.E., each Rs. 100; Raja Sir Tasadduk Rasul Khan, K.C.S.I. and H. H. Raja Sir Bhure Singh, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. each Rs. 50; A thanksoffering, Rs. 20; H. H. Shree Maharani Lady Gajapati Rao Garu, Rs. 15; Messrs. M. M. Bottlewalla and Co., Mr. H. M. Cook, Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Langdana of Jambhugada in commemoration of His Majesty's Birthday, the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, C.I.E., Standard Oil Co. of New York and A.H.S.A., each Rs. 10; Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., F.C.F., C.R.H., C.R., Mrs. Rajbally V. Patel, Mr. J. N. Metaxa, T.S.G., F.C.H., E.R.H.J., Sir Sassoon J. David, Kt., Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, F.H.S., B.L.S., the Bombay Gas Co., Mr. Kerala Varma, C.S.I., Khan Bahadur Eduljee Sorabjee Chinoy, R.W.H., Bombay Gas Co., H.P.S., B. and Co. S., Mr. H. R. Dunk, J. D. and Co., P.E.P., R.K., Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., Mr. P. Glynn Messent, Mr. W. A. Chambers, Mr. P. N. Masani, Mr. B. H. Hewett, Mr. L. H. Savile, Mr. Dady L Bottleboye, Mr. P. M. Dalal, Mr. G. F. Horbury, Mr. P. B. Haig, I.C.S., B.A., Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., R.H.B., H.F.B., Messrs. Macmillan and Co. Ltd., A.B.C., Mr. H. M. Mehta, C., A.H.G., J.S., Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, S.J.G., H.C.W., J.G., J.K., Mr. A. A. Vlasto, W.M.R., J.A.G., C.R., Mr. F. Cornaglia, Major C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., Mr. N. Leslie, A.H.B., H.E.E.P., Mr. Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy, A Friend, J.E.B.H., J.E.C.J., E.C.B.A., Mr. Frank Harrison, Mr. J. Harper., Mr. W. Esplin Holl, Mr. E. F. Allum. Mr. N. G. Hunt, Mr. L. Combe, K.G.M., Mr. H. F. Weston, F.Y.S., Mr. S. B. Bharoocha, J.R.M., A.E.B., R.D., Mr. G. H. Stephenson, J.C., Mr. C. J. A. Wadia, Mr. H. Wengle, Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co., Mr. G. F. Chalk, Khan Bahadur Bomonjee Dorabjee Pudumjee, H.B.S., Mr. H. Gannon, A.D.S., T.D.M., C.D.B., R.H.G., P.V.G., Mr. A. S. Tresilean, Mr. Khimjee Ramdas, A.R.S., Warrawanwa, D.J.T., P.J.M., E.P., H.M., Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., Messrs. M. M. Bottlewalla and Co., Mr. H. R. Greaves, Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narottamdas Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., O.M., Mr. J. H. Dunkerley, O.M., Mr. A. Hodgson, Mr. N. Kerr, T.J.S., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., W.C.H., J.L.A., N.N.W., S., B.D.R., S.A.L., D.W.W., H.L.R., Mr. G. S. Rao, M.A., LL.B., W.R., I.E.M. and Co. Lt., A.G.D., C.B.B., S.G., E.F.N., Mr. Jamsetjee Ardasher Wadia, M.N.H., Mr. Framjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. H. Harwood, Mr. Septimus E. Greaves, A.T.C., the Hon'ble Mr. Richard A. Lamb, C.I.E., I.C.S. Lieut.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, I.M.S., Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S., Mr. W. H. Michael, I.C.S., Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, H. G., C.N.M., Mr. Arthur Hill, C.I.E., T.W.C., Mr. A. B. Price and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., each Rs. 5, and many others under Rs. 5. Further contributions will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

ARRIVAL OF THE R I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer "Northbrook," Commander C. B. Henley, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Aden, having left that port on the 18th instant. She brought the following details:—One Officer, 1st R. West Surrey Regt; 2 men and 1 woman, 69th Coy. R. G. A., 1 man and 1 woman, 76th Coy. R. G. A., 1 man, 62nd Coy. R. G. A., 1 man I. S. M. Corps R. E., 3 men and 1 woman, I. S. M. Dept., 31 men, 13th Infantry 7 men, Army Bearer Corps; 2 men, Coast Defence, 4 followers, S. and T. Corps, the details were landed at the Sassoon Dock, in the afternoon.

APPLIED CHEMISTRY CONGRESS.

THE Seventh International Congress will be held in London between the 27th May and the 2nd June under the patronage of His Majesty the King and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. An Organising Committee has been formed consisting of representatives of the Royal Societies of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, the Society of Chemical Industry, the Chemical Society, the Institute of Chemistry, and of other societies and institutions representing the most important industries. The scope and work of the Congress is indicated by the following list of Officers and Presidents of Sections, Honorary President:—Sir Henry Roscoe, LL.D., F.R.S.; President, Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., F.R.S.; Hon. Joint Treasurers, Mr. Thos. Tyrer, and Mr. C. Wightman; Honorary Secretary, Mr. William Macnab, F.I.C.; Presidents of Sections, Analytical Chemistry, Dr. T.E. Thorpe, C.B., F.R.S.; Inorganic Chemistry, Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S.; Metallurgy, Mining, and Explosives, Sir Hugh Bell, Bart., and Sir Andrew Nobel, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S.; Organic Chemistry, Professor W.H. Perkin, F.R.S., and Professor R. Meldola, F.R.S.; Industry and Chemistry of Sugar, Mr. Richard Garton; Starch Industry, Dr. Horace T. Brown, F.R.S., and Mr. J. Gretton, M.P.; Agricultural Chemistry, Lord Blyth; Hygiene, Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Bromatology: Sir J. Crichton Browne, F.R.S., Mr. N.H. Martin, and Mr. Robert R. Tatlock, F.I.C.; Photographic Chemistry, Sir W. de B. Abney, K.C.B., F.R.S.; Electrical and Physical Chemistry, Sir John Brunner, M.P.; Law, Politicial Economy, and Legislation with regard to Chemical Industries, Lord Alverstone.

The offices of the Congress are at 10, Cromwell Crescent, London, S.W., and full information can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary. Information can also be obtained on application to Dr. Morris W. Travers, F.R.S., Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, or from Mr. D. Hooper, F.I.C., Indian Museum, Calcutta. The Committee are anxious to receive papers from chemists resident in India.

Meetings of the Congress are held triennially, and previous meetings have been held in Brussels, Paris (twice), Vienna, Berlin and Rome. The number of subscribers is usually upwards of two thousand, and it is not unlikely that the meeting in London will be the largest on record. Special arrangement will be made for members of the Congress to visit chemical works in various parts of Great Britain.

It is unlikely that the Congress will meet again in England for some years to come, and those who are in a position to do so should avail themselves of the opportunity of attending the meeting in London.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

Balance on 1-1-1908			
In Bank of Bombay	Rs.	3,701	2 7
In hand	,,	14	6 7
	Rs.	3,715	9 2
Disbursements.			
The following amounts have been disbursed from 1-1-08 to 31-12 1908 in affording relief to widows, children and others rendered

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

UNLIKE THE LAWS OF THE MEDES AND PERSIANS.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."—In a recent article on "Gambling" we said that while the law prohibits, and rightly, speculation in legal rights, the conditions of the law, at any rate in this Province, permit endless speculation in legal uncertainties. We have now to explain and justify this assertion. If the Courts could harden their hearts and having enunciated a definite principle could adhere to it, we believe that Punjabi litigiousness would soon be reduced to reasonable limits. Unfortunately no sooner is a definite doctrine definitely propounded by the highest tribunal in the Province than some "hard case" arises, judicial sympathies are aroused, and the case in hand is "distinguished" from that in which the principle was clearly enunciated until it is whittled away into repudiation. That a man should not be allowed to sell his right to bring a libel action is plainly unjust from his point of view, but the injustice is justifiable on the view that trafficking in such rights would lead to still greater injustice. But if this is the case on no principle can it be urged that a man should be allowed to sell any other right to litigate however unjust to him such a rule might be. A man who succeeds to a disputed right of inheritance has just as much or as little right to sell it as a man who has been grossly maligned by a slander and wishes to sell his claim for heavy damages against the slanderer. Indeed in many respects the victim of a libel has a much more substantial right to sell than the heir to a disputed or encumbered inheritance, and in the latter case the purchaser has at least full notice of the encumbrance. A man who buys up the damages recoverable in a libel action is purchasing something which is at least tangible, however uncertain in amount it may be; but a man who purchases a heavily encumbered property with the amiable intention of litigating with all the encumbrancers buys it as a pure speculation and can make little profit out of his bargain unless he goes to law with them. The theory that a man who has a bona fide claim may be precluded from suing for it by want of means and so driven to sell it is untenable. He can sue as a pauper or raise money on the security of the property if he has a fairly strong case. Besides, the victim of a libel might be in as bad a case and yet be precluded by law from selling his right to sue.

But, it will be asked, why should there be so many rights to litigate on the market in this Province? The answer is that owing to the absence of codified enactments a vast body of case-law has grown, and is still growing up, which illustrates all the evils of such a system and possesses few compensating advantages. Case-law is not a bad system if it is based upon principles which are well established and generally accepted. It is only when these principles come into conflict that there is room for uncertainty, but the community at least knows or may be supposed to know what the principles affirmed are. But when case-law is based upon a series of negations of principle rather than upon affirmative principles it is founded upon a logical quicksand, and when there are hardly any principles to guide anyone the uncertainty will outweigh all the possible advantages of elasticity. To begin with let us take matters of inheritance. It is not established that the rule of agnatic succession prevails in the Punjab, on the contrary, all we know is that a distinguished judge did not hold that agnatic kinships gave no right of inheritance! Is it established that the right of representation governs inheritance? Certainly not, that principle has been expressly negatived. Is it settled law that a prospective heir has a right to avoid wanton alienations by the present owner? By no means, for it has been expressly held that the right to protect an inheritance is not co-extensive with the right to inherit. Generally speaking, there are few presumptions that rights exist, and propositions are ordinarily stated in the form of a negation,—e.g., there is no presumption that only collaterals within a certain degree can contest an alienation, however wanton it may be, of a sonless proprietor. Naturally, then, it has come about that rights in the Punjab are very largely based on negative presumptions, and when a persumption exists it is usually one of invalidity, not of validity. Such condition of affairs leads itself to stocking the market with doubtful claims which can be transferred to speculative litigants.

But if many such claims are on the market the number of securities of doubtful or uncertain value on it is also enormous. Not only has the Customary Law reached a stage of unprecedented confusion but the fundamental principles of law relating to everyday transactions like mortgages are still under debate. The commonest form of investment in the Punjab is by way of mortgage and there should be no uncertainty about the security of that form of investment at least as far as the principal is concerned. Yet everything is uncertain. In the early eighties it was held that if a mortgagee, who had agreed to advance a specified sum on a mortgage, obtained a deed from his mortgagor without paying anything like the full consideration, he could still sue to compel fulfilment of the contract to mortgage, provided that he made good the unpaid balance of the consideration. It was held that the mortgagor's only remedy lay in a suit for damages for breach of the agreement to advance the mortgage money when and as agreed. For some years these views prevailed, but gradually a precisely opposite doctrine was laid down, until by 1906 it was ruled that failure to advance any part of the stipulated load rendered the whole mortgage null and void and incapable of enforcement. How disastrous the consequences of this changes of principals have been we shall show in a concluding article.

THE BENGAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE "PIONEER":—A telegram from Calcutta informed us that the Bengal Asiatic Society held a conversazione in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, on Friday evening (Jan. 15) in celebration of the Society's 125th anniversary and there were many interesting objects on view, not the least notable among these being the portrait of Sir William Jones, one of the founders and the first President of the Society. The portrait and the occasion should have helped to recall to the guests how the Society was instituted "for the purpose of enquiring into the history, civil and natural, the antiquities, arts, sciences and literature of Asia"; how the founders sought and obtained the patronage of the Hon. Warren Hastings, Esq., Governor-General, and of Edward Wheeler, John Macpherson and John Stables, Esq., Members of the Council of Fort William in Bengal; and how the post of President was offered to and declined by Mr. Hastings on the grounds "I have not the leisure to discharge the functions of such a station; nor if I did possess it would it be consistent with the pride which every man may be allowed to avow in the pursuit or support of the objects of his personal credit to accept the first station in a department in which the su[illegible]lents of my immediate followers in it would [illegible]ustre from which mine must suffer [illegible]omparison; and to stand in so [illegible]t of view the only ineffective [illegible]which is yet in its infancy.' [illegible]ked out by superior talents [illegible]as indubitably Sir William [illegible]ing of his day in the East,

FANATICISM IN INDIA.

THE "SIND GAZETTE":—The Governor of Bombay has done very wisely in calling together the heads of the Mahomedan community in Bombay and concerting with them measures for the prevention of any possible disturbances during the approaching Mohurum, the last and principal day of which falls on the 2nd February next. It is undoubtedly better for all concerned that the heads of the community should themselves use the whole of their influence and authority with their more ignorant and fanatical co-religionists than that the whole responsibility of keeping order should devolve upon the over-worked police. The recurring disturbances at the Mohurrum in Bombay and the events that have recently occurred in Titaghur and its vicinity show how fiercely the fires of religious fanaticism glow under the surface of a superficial tolerance. These disturbances, however regrettable in themselves, may serve, to remind the public, both in India and England, that behind the few educated men of various communities, there stands the great mass of the people, ignorant, unreasoning, and ready at a moment's notice to fly at the throats of another community professing a different faith from their own directly an appeal is made to their religious enthusiasm. There exists amongst the lower classes of Hindus and Mahomedans a mutual religious intolerance which far exceeds any racial dislike for the white race that may be felt as the result of the campaign of systematic vilification of the Government that has been carried on during the past few years. And one of the most important tasks of the Government of India is the duty of keeping the peace between those two great rival communities. Because the Government succeeds so well as a rule in discharging this duty and because in consequence this religious hatred seldom breaks out into overt acts of violence, it is apt to be regarded as though it did not exist. But to the observant eye the apparent friendliness of the two communities, as regards the mass of the people, is seen to be only an armed truce which would be changed for open hostility the moment the strong hand of the present Government were removed.

In Sind, we are glad to say, there is comparatively little ill-feeling between the two communities. To begin with, religious feeling is not so strong as it is in many parts of India, and secondly the Hindus are for the most part collected in the towns, while the Mahomedan population is distributed over the country. There are thus few points at which the followers of the two different creeds are likely to come into antagonistic contact. Nevertheles there are signs that such antagonism is only lying latent. We have reason to believe that some of the Sanscrit terms which are gradually being introduced into Sindhi and into the Sindhi Primers have roused a feeling of irritation among Mahomedans, while the anti-Hindu writing of certain Mahomedan papers and the eagerness of the Hindu community that punishment should be dealt out by the Local Government shows how superficial is the amity which the exponents of Indian nationality would have us believe exists.

The fact is that at the present time the position between the two chief Indian communities is very strained. The Mahomedans live in not wholly unfounded dread that Lord Morley's proposed "reforms" and the extension of the principal of local self-government will eventually lead to their own subjection to an government by Hindus. Hence the intense anxiety shown in different ways according to the status and enlightenment of the different sections, to secure that their interests shall be fully safeguarded. The feeling displayed by Mahomedans throughout the country on the subject of representation, Imperial and Municipal, shows how little trust as regards the handling of those interests, is placed in the leaders of a community which, though belonging to the same country, is alien in faith. On the other hand, the educated Hindus display an almost painful eagerness to keep below the surface any jealousies or animosities that may exist and to secure the support of Mahomedans for their political propaganda. The Mahomedans, while courteously accepting the advances, do so with mental reservations of the "Tameo Damos" order. The general sentiment of the Mahomedan community was very clearly demonstrated at the Amritsar Conference when it was candidly admitted there was no real unity between the two communities either as regard the ends to be aimed at or the means to be used to obtain them.

To our mind the new reform scheme and political concessions of any kind will only go to accentuate the plane of clevage which divides these two great Indian communities. Had the British kept the governing power absolutely in their own hands, then with the spread of education, the growth of religious tolerance, the increasing ease of communication, the two might with time have become blended together and an Indian nationality might have been developed. This has now been rendered impossible, for with the casting among the masses of a number of political concessions, a scramble on both sides for the titbits must ensue which will bring about a very decided conflict of interests. In Sind, for instance, Municipal electors of both sides got on hitherto very fairly well together and any inequalities of elective representation were redressed by nomination. The recent proposed changes have at once brought to the surface the divergence of of interests which exists and have strongly accentuated the fact that the communities are two and not one. Whatever benefit the expansion of the self-governing system may bring to the peoples of India that of a unfication of the different nationalities in certainly not one of them.

WAS GOD IN THE EARTHQUAKE?

THE other daywe published, says the "Public Opinion," some charming lines by Dr. Van Dyke, which ran thus:—

"And every morning seems to say.
There's something happy on the way,
And God sends love to you."

But on the morning of Dec. 28, before it was light, a great earthquake overwhelmed more than 100,000 people as they slept peacefully in their beds, in Sicily and in Italy. Their life was crushed out of them in one swift moment, and the details are too horrible to tell.

How then? Was something happy on the way, and did God send love to them?

Just across the Mediterranean, diagonal-wise from Sicily, hundreds of years ago a certain Hebrew "stood upon the mount before the Lord," and there "a great and strong wind rent the mountains," and "after the wind an earthquake, but the Lord was not in the earthquake; and after the earthquake a fire, but the Lord was not in the fire; and after the fire, a still amall voice."

Italy has felt the wind and the earthquake and the fire, but who has heard the compelling "still small voice" justifying the ways of God to man?

"Man can bear a great deal with fortitude and with hope," writes the "Times," "but when the solid earth gives way beneath him, and when all that he has been accustomed to regard as durable and reliable around him topples into a mass of shapeless ruin, the strain upon body and mind becomes almost unendurable. In this country we, happily, have little experience of the shattering effect upon brain and nerves of violent earth motion' though there is no certainty at all that this immunity will be permanent."

"The human insistence that the universe, to justify of itself, must in the particularity of it acts achieve 'just results is a true one," writes the "Spectator," "but, nevertheless, when we revolt against Providence because of events that happen in the course of Nature, a duty lies upon us to see whether the terrible things that happen are or are not due to human error and want of foresight and prudence, to the absence of national or individual capacity and care. In grappling with disease we recognise this.

"But the true answer to the man who questions the righteousness of Providence in the face of great calamities includes, surely, something of the mystic's as well as of the thinker's position. The sense of uncertainty that pervades our lives needs some balancing force. The whole struggle of civilisation is the struggle for liberty. When man emerged from the struggle with brute forces he found the first stage of liberty; then as society ordered itself man gradually secured first personal and then political freedom. But when he has obtained the utmost outward freedom he has the inner liberty—the sense of immortality, of certainty that his life is but a stage in a process of growth, and that his personality is no uncertain evanescent force."

If a man, concludes the "Spectator," "possesses the inward certainty of immortality as well as the knowledge that the struggle with Nature is necessary for the upward movement of mankind, then he will regard with no hopeless eye disasters which must overwhelm the faith and dull the capacity of those who believe Nature to be ultimately evil, and regard the Mind behind Nature as essentially unjust."

DR. JAMES MARTINEAU AND IMMORTALITY.

This problem is ever present when men and women and little children go down to death in some great catastrophe, from which human hands would save them if they could. It is a problem inscrutable and insoluble for the human mind, which can but go on its way faintly trusting the Larger Hope that the Judge of all the earth will do right.

Dr. James Martineau, in his famous sermon on Immortality, published in his "Endeavours after the Christian Life," was faced with this problem.

"Think only of this earth," he said, "as it floats beneath the eye of God—a speck in the blue infinite—a precious life-balloon freighted with the family of spirits He has willed to come up and travel in this portion of His universe. Remember that at this very moment, and at each tick of the clock, some fifty souls have departed hence, gone with their tempestuous passions, their strife, their truth, their hopes, into space and silence: not either with the appearance of forces spent and finished, for there are children fallen away, with expectant look on life, nothing doubting the secure embrace that seemed to fold them round: there is youth, raised up to self-subsistence, not without difficulty and sorrow, with the clear deep light of thought and wonder shining from within, quenched in sudden night; there is many an heroic life, built on no delusion of sense and selfishness, but firm on the adamant of faith, and defying the seductions of falsehood and the threats of fear—sunk from us absolutely away, and giving no answer to our recalling entreaties and our tears.

THE MIGHTY CAR OF BE'NG

"And will you tell me that all this treasure, which is nothing less than infinite, is cancelled and puffed away, like a worthless bubble, into emptiness? Does God stand ahead of this mighty car of being, as it traverses the skies, only to throw out the boundless wealth of live it bears, and plunge them headlong into the abyss midway on their voyage through eternity?

"Put the question in conjunction with any overwhelming calamity which preceptibly plunges into sudden silence a multitude of souls, like the dreadful destruction just annouced from the Western world of a ship freighted with priceless lives, with the wealth of homes, the hopes of the oppressed, the lights of nations. Let anyone think over the contents of that fated ship,* when it quitted the port at even, amid the cheerful parting of friends, and consider well where they were when the morning broke. There were travellers form foreign lands, ready, with pleased heart, to tell at home the thousand marvels they had gathered on their way. There was a family of mourners, taking to their household graves their unburied dead.

A FREIGHT OF TRANSCENDENT WORTH.

"And does anyone believe that this freight of transcendedent worth—all this sorrow, and thought, and hope, and moral greatness, and went out with flame and cotton-smoke? Sooner would I believe that the fire consumed the less everlasting stars? Such a galaxy of spiritual light and order and beauty is spread above the elements and their power, and neither heat can scorch it, nor bold water drown. The bleak wind that swept in the morning over the black and heaving wreck would moan in the ear of sympathy with the wail of a thousand survivors, but to the ear of wisdom and of faith would sound as the returning whisper and requiem of hope.

"There appears to be a caprice in the dispensation of death, quite at variance with the scrupulous regularity and economy of Nature in less momentive of a hidden sequel. Such vale seems to be attached to the tree that its seed is encased, and protected with the nicest care, can retain is principle of vitality for thousands of years and hold itself ready to germinate whenever the suitable conditions shall be presented. The wild animals have a certain term of life allotted to each species, which probably few individuals much exceed or fail to reach.

THE COMMUNITY OF MINDS

"Everything else seems to have its well-defined circuit and range of functions, its season of maturity and period of fall. But when we rise into the only community dignified by minds, all look in comparison like confusion and fortuity. Infancy and age, strength and imbecility, the pure and the corrupt of heart, the full and empty souled, drop indiscriminately away, as if the spirits of men were the cruel sport of some high and invisible demon game—kindled and extinguished in remorseless and capricious jest. And if such a supposition is excluded by the harmony and exactitude which prevail in the other regions of the creation, nothing is left but to believe that we see here only the partial operation of a higher law—that we witness no extinction, but simply migrations of the mind, which survives to fulfil its high offices elsewhere, and find perhaps in seeming death its true nativity.

"Then, too, let us consider in what light we should see the character of God if the fall of the body is really the fall of the soul, remembering that He has put into the hearts of most men, by intuition or Providential suggestion, a Divine hope of something future. Turn once more to the thought of that burning ship and think of the memorial sound that went up thence in the night to God. When the stars came out the first shriek ascended; two hours past midnight the last was drowned. And in the interval did a hundred and seventy mortals shiver and cry to Him from frost and flame, with faith and prayers of various and unspeakable contents—the cold heavens looking serenely down, and gliding on as if they inclosed nothing but peace.

CRIES TO HEAVEN.

"And what was the answer of the Hearer of Prayer to that agony of despair? Did He say, as no man or angel would have done, Down begone for ever into darkness! And did He so answer, with the full knowledge of His Omniscience, that many a survivor would return this awful frown with the sweetest and most unconscious smile of resignation hiding her mourning head with Him, as in the bosom of a Father?

"Were this possible, God were no 'Father of Spirits,' to waste and mock them thus, and might no less fitly be termed the Destroyer than the Creator; and every good man might feel an infinite pity for his kind, diviner far than the very Providence of Heaven.

"Whoever 'fights the good fight' shall surely 'keep the faith,' for God reveals the secret of His future will to those who worthily do it in the present. This is our proper care. Putting ourselves into His hands, and living in submissive harmony with His everlasting laws, let us 'finish our course,' and leave it to Him to take us, when He will, where our forerunners are, and the unfoldings of His ways are seen with open eye."

* The steamboat "Lexington," which left New York for Boston, 13th January, 1840, and was burned that night in Long Island Sound, with the loss of all on board except four. Dr. Follen was among the number that perished. The present discourse was suggested by that event.

ON GETTING THE PAPER TOGETHER.

Have you ever set out on a long, lone journey? Have you searched the trackless wilds of Central frica, your own courage and steadfastness alone sustaining you, your own wit bringing you safely to the end? Have you sought the Pole, an watched the dogs perish one by one on the overland trail, and wondered when you, too, must perish in the companionless hungry devastating cold?

Of course not. But there are other "awfully big advantures" waiting for us all. It is a big adventure to live as well as to die; it is a big adventure to wake up in the morning, and an awfully big adventure to go to sleep at night. But the biggest adventure of all is to put pen to paper to make Heaven help Letters!—a contribution to literature.

Perhaps you have something to write about. If that if so, Heaven help you, say I, for you will need peculiar aid. If you have something to write about not all the paper and ink and pencil manufactures in the world can supply your needs.

Be of good cheer, however. You have not to face that tragical dilemma. No one has anything to write about—in the full sense in which I uuderstand my phrase. Once in the world—well, Homer had something to write about. Only he was not obliged to write it, and there were many others—so the Schoolmen tell us—who, remembering here a hexameter and there another, took pen and. . . . In any case, with Homer you need not concern yourself. Nor with the authors of the Bible who also had something to write about except you remember that without Homer and the Bible this writing of yours would be but a shameful affair. No one has anything to write about that matters so very much, and when they tell you otherwise you may disbelieve them, by my full consent, and leave unread their writings. Yet the world is not so poor that a poor devil of a fellow, with an itch to write, must shrink from his adventure. On my soul, it would be a sad look-out if we might not make our pretty scribblings on the margins. For this itch to write, "scribendi cacoethes" is a fond compulsion. Like any other influenza, it may tale a hundred forms. With your Aunt Melissa—an excellent creature, my dear sir (or madam)—it may be purely epistolary. But that is a mere chance, which signifies no more than that your Aunt Melissa has not been in the way with Letters, and that her very just upbringing has taught her that Literature should be left to genius, whilst professional scribbling is the resource of the wastrel gentlemen or the Grub-street hack. Yet as a fact, this dear lady suffers from the itch truly enough. See her at her correspondence. Will a note to Bessie about the new baby and a line to Purvis about the pony's oats content her? Never, so her hand can grasp a pen and there is ink in Gilead and people get born and loved and married and dead to make small gossip and quick returns. Your Aunt Melissa, whose letters—you call them Victorian, I make no doubt—are a family tradition, is a clear examination of the invulnerable itch.

'Let us write," you say to yourself, using the tense which was invented chiefly to make less regular the irregular verbs and more burdensome the burdens of Jones minor. Or "You shall write," says the imp to you, meaning, "If you don't write, slave and dastard, I'll——." Write but write what? Why, there are a thousand quaint conceits and tales of pleasant cheer, and truths which need restating, and lies which may divert without imposture, and if all the other fellows from Addison and Steele to Lamb and Lucas have been writing away all these monstrous years until the earth crumbles beneath the weight of new and illustrated and bowdlerised and unexpurgated and embellished and vulgarised and rough parchment and fine paper editions until so much is printed that all our fires go out for being stuffed to full with paper by housemaids who—poor things, I would not blame them—are bored to tears with Addison and wish that Mr. Lucas would lose his inkot now and then—if all this is so, what then? Merely that you will write all the better because these other fellows have littered the way, "exempli gratia." So you shall write whatever you please. And you shall get the paper together.

Is your explorer over so wholly happy as when he plans an expedition and buys stores and guns, and has maps made and gets a new with helmet, and—and—and gets the paper together? Never in his lifie. And you are your own explorer. First you look in the oak bureau. But that paper is too thin. So you make search elsewhere, and the paper is found. Then you take it and fold in and tear it turning quarto to octavo (or whatever the trade terms it). You may use a paper-knife to cut it. But that is to hasten at enchanting delay. All the while you hum a gay air, as the indecently hearty may do as they splash in the morning tub which freezes you—and me—to what may be called a "morne silence." Then you shuffle the paper into good shape and order, as the gambler shuffles the pack. Then you stand for a moment, the paper in your hand, looking out with heedless eyes, out away from yourself to where mind and matter cease their war. Then you sit down.

And then—but the paper has been got together . . . You can buy excellent waste baskets made by the blind. There is one shop, I am sure, in Tottenham Court-road. Thus philanthropy is yoked to utility—a fortunate and economically sound conjunction.—Guy C. Pollock in the "St. James'."

MAP-MAKING.

The results of Dr. Sven Hedin's explorations in Tibet comprise, we are told, a new map of Tibet of 900 sheets. Dr. M. A. Stein's geographical investigations in Central Asia have shown that existing maps of that region will have to be considerably revised. Meanwhile the Governor of Newfoundland has been conducting surveys and researches respecting that Colony, and his delimitations will entail new charts and maps of that area, those now in existence being woefully inaccurate. Map-making is a little-known industry, though one of the most ancient. Among the treasures in the museum at Turin is a fragment of papyrus covered with lines and other markings, which experts have declared to be an ancient road map of a gold-mining district in Nubia, and dates from about 1370 B. C.—shortly before the time of Moses. It is thus the oldest map in existence. Some curious English charts were in existence in Arabia as early as the tenth century. One map-maker, Edrisi, issued an elaborate geography in 1153. An English scholar named William Platt sent him the names of various English places, which were duly inscribed on his map, but the crude spelling is scarsely recognisable. The library of Hereford Cathedral contains a curious map of the world, enclosed in a case with folding doors, on which are painted the Virgin and the Angel. It is drawn on vellum, and is 6ft. 4in. high, and 5ft. wide. Roads and distances were first depicted on maps during the reign of Edward III. From this time onward the importance of map-making began to be realised, and during the Commonwealth Oliver ordered maps of England and Ireland to be imprinted on the Great Seal. The seal for the Court of Common Bench, executed in 1648, is now in the British Museum. On it is depicted the islands, rivers, seaports, counties, cities, and castles, the names being engraved in Roman capitals. Up to this period the work of survey and research had been carried out by private individuals at their own expense. France has the credit of carrying out the first survey of a country at the expense of the State. The first map of Great Britain which had any semblance of correct outline was the work of Eman Bowen, geographer to George II, but even this was very incomplete, for neither Birmingham, Brighton, nor Manchester were indicated, while Cockermouth and Retford were named. To Thomas Kitchen belongs the distinction of presenting us with a true picture of Great Britain as it was in 1772. In 1791 a survey of all England on a scale of one inch to the mile was ordered by Parliament. The result, which necessitated 355 sheets, was not published until 1801. Map-making has attained such a standard of perfection that it is now possible, thanks, to the energy of the Ordnance Survey, to locate every tree and lamp-post in the most remote village in the kingdom.

The survey of the ocean and unknown coasts is a duty cast upon the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty. The work is undertaken by forty officers and 700 men of the Royal Navy. Extra pay is granted members of this branch of the Service. The bed of the sea is constantly changing, and the necessity for a perpetual survey of the approaches to all our great ports may be gathered from the fact that two ships are employed in home waters for this purpose all the year round. Five vessels are continually exploring in foreign waters, taking observations on small islands and rocks which have suddenly revealed their existence. This work is attended by many hardships. The men are often kept off a coast, far from civilisation, for weeks, pulling about in a small boat, taking measurements and soundings, the only excitement being the occasional discovery of an uncharted rock or shoal. The average sum voted annually for the Hydrographic Department is £14,000, while the cost of the various expeditions and the printing and production of the charts, amounts to about £36,000. Of this sum something like £10,000 is returned by the sale of Admiralty charts. But the hundreds of lives saved by this necessary work cannot be measured in pounds, shilling, and pence. The most remarkable map in existence is that presented by the Czar of the Russia to the French nation. This map of France which now adorns the Louvre, is made of jewels and was designed by the distinguished Russian engineer, De Mostovinko. It was put together at the Imperial factory of Ekaterinburg. The map measures forty inches along each side, and is framed in slate-coloured jasper. The sea is represented by pale marble. The whole of France is depicted in polished jasper, while the surrounding counties of England, Germany, Italy, and Spain are in dark grey marble. One hundred of the more important towns are given with the names in letters of pure gold, the towns being represented by jewels. Paris is denoted by a ruby of immense size and value; Havre by a beautiful emerald; Rouen by a sapphire; Lille by a rare variety of rock-crystal; Rhemis by a chrysolite; Lyons by a tourmaline; Nantes by a beryl; Bordeaux by an aquamarine; Marseilles by an emerald; Nice by a garnet; Cherbourg by an alexandrite; and Toulon by a chrysoberyl. Twenty other towns are represented by amethysts, thirty-five by tourmalines, and forty by quartzcrystals. All the rivers are represented in platinum sunk in the jasper. The real value of the map cannot be computed with accuracy, as all the stones and jewels came from the imperial mines in the Ural Mountains, and the only actual expense to the Czar was the cutting, polishing, and putting together, but experts have estimated its total value to be not less than £80,000. The whole structure is enclosed within a beautifully designed walnut case.

TWO GREAT DISCOVERIES.

To Western Australia have come two pleasant discoveries as a welcome Christmas present—one the existence of huge deposits of natural phosphates of immense fertilising value, the other latent possibilities of usefulness in the hitherto despised blackboy, which covers great area in the State," says the "Australian." This blackboy, it must be understood, is not the West Australian aboriginal, but a tree, from which enterprising people who have been given a licence to take it from a million acres of land expect to manufacture a variety of useful products.

"The blackboy, under proper treatment, is said to yield, among other things, a low-quality varnish, a nutritive meal which can be used for either man or beast, a fibre which makes very strong paper, and last, but not least, a high-quality fuel in the shape of alcohol. It is to this last that the licensees look as the source of their greatest profit. Nature seems to have known what she was doing when she made Western Australia. It is the home of a thirsty people, and there is the raw material for millions upon millions of gallons of alcohol asking to be distilled. True, it will not be used for drinking purposes, but for lighting and for driving engines, but this is the doing of man, and no blame attaches to Nature.

"Then again, much of the sandy soil of Western Australia will give bounteous crops of wheat when treated with phosphatic fertiliser. Huge deposits of it have been stored up for countless years in the Nambam caves and elsewhere, waiting to be dug out in the twentieth century and applied to the lands which are being opened up every day. And Nature has thoughtfully kept her secret until such time as public opinion has sufficiently developed to make possible the retention of these great gifts by the community, whereas if they had been discovered earlier they would inevitably have gone to enrich some great private monopoly."

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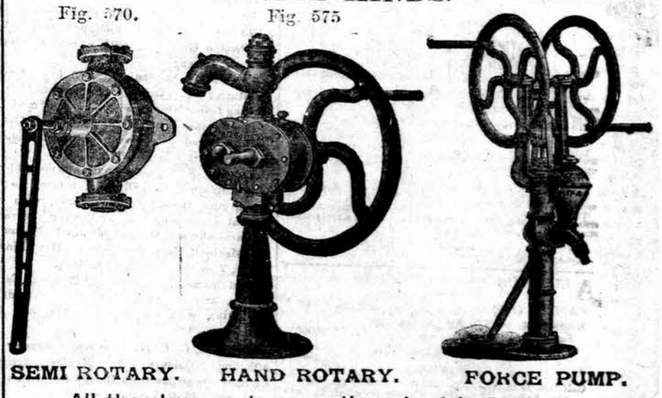
Fig. 570. Fig. 575 Fig. 274.



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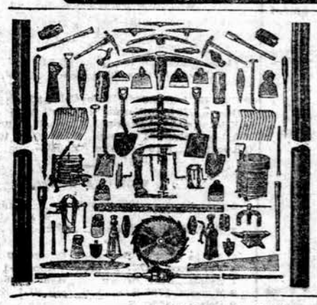

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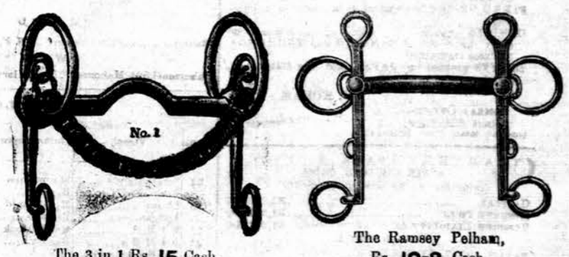

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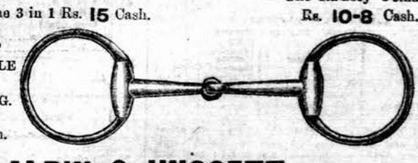

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RACING.

Bombay Sixth Extra Meeting.

THERE was a card of seven events on Saturday when the luck of punters was varied, and with betting again good, one finds it difficult to decide whether they or the enemy had the better of exchanges. Amongst the new ones we had to contend with some practically unknown quantities, and two of these, Champion and Parliament, beat better fancied animals. The former secured a half neck decision over the hitherto unbeaten Sheriff,on whom Yussuff appeared to think he had the race at his mercy. The latter won the first of the six furlong races after a desperate finish with Tunis, whose first appearance this was also and who was last away from the gate with another unknown one in Jadir Third. Winchester and Hyder ran up to previous form and won, though the fact that Winchester had been kicked put most off backing him.

The Church Gate Plate was a very open betting race in which Maimoon, Gafal and Rajput found most favour. Gafal looked a winner till Saree put in his run and held him safe though only a neck divided them. After his late finish in a five furlong race last week this could not have been altogether unexpected.

In the mile for Arabs, recent form pointed to Dhafer being a stone certainty, and the issue was never in doubt, though Jehangir made a game bid and Colaba continued his sequence of places.

One was surprised to get such a good price in that, and in the Sandown Plate about Ashanti Gold. Chevalier put in a great rush at the bend, but went very wide and the favourite won comfortably. Details :—

THE FIRST LITTLE NURSERY PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. M. Gooculdass's Winchester 8st. 12lbs. A. Hoyt 1
Mr. Newton's Murmurees 8st. 8lbs.....Yussuff 2
Mr. P. H. Burn's Patras 8st. 6lbs. carried 8st. 7lbs. Taylor 3
Mr. Kassim Jurji's Gibraltar 8st. 2lbs.....Native 4

Also ran.—Eustace 8st. 5lbs., carried 8st. 6lbs. ; Pure Gem 7st. 10lbs. ; and Samire 7st. 4lbs.

Betting.—5 to 4 against Murmurees ; 5 to 2 Patras ; 4 to 1 Winchester ; 10 to 1 Eustace and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Winchester and Murmurees led out together followed by Eustace and Gibraltar. At the three furlongs Winchester went away to hold a clear lead and stayed on to win by 1 1-2 lengths, Patras coming late into a place 2 1-2 lengths further back. Time—1 min. 11 4-5secs.

THE SECOND LITTLE NURSERY PLATE.—5 furlongs.

K S Vijaysinhji's Champion 8st 8lbs .....J Taylor 1
Mr Newton's Sheriff 8st 8lbs.....Jussuff 2
Mr Sayeed Mahomed's Hachal, 8st 6lbs....Mujeed 3
Mr G K's Perkio, 7st 7lbs .....Melsom 4

Also ran :—Zinfandel 8st 8lbs, Tallyho 8st 5lbs., Persimmon 7st 13lbs.

Betting :—5 to 4 on Sheriff, 4 to 1 Hachal, 6 to 1 Champion, 8 to 1 Tallyho and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—Champion led out followed by Sheriff, Tallyho and Hachal, but a furlong later Sheriff and Hachal were in the lead together with Champion some way behind them. Hachal began to fall back from the bend and Sheriff looked all over a winner, but Champion came strong outside and in a desperate finish won by half a neck ; two lengths next. Time.—1 min 11 3-5 secs.

THE CHURCH GATE PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr R S Forage's Saree, 9st 2lbs.....Evans 1
Mr Dara Cowasjee's Gafal, 7st 8lbs.....Etul 2
Mr G K's Fritz, 8st 10lbs.....Bray 3
Mr Rama Govindjee's Aden, 8st.....Mujeed 4

Also ran:—Mutlag 9st 7lbs, Farick 8st 10lbs, Maimoon 8st 8lbs, Holker 8st 7lbs, Talib 8st 6lbs, Afreed 8st 4lbs, Adham 8st 3lbs, Caravan 8st 2lbs, Turkish Flag III 8st 1lb, Rajput 8st, Virtuous Bay 7st 12lbs, Good Morning 7st 11lbs.

Betting.—4 to 1 against Gafal, Rajput and Maimoon, 5 to 1 Farick, 6 to 1 Saree and Fritz, 8 to 1 Mutlag and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Maimoon showed out for a moment from the bunch till Gafal forced his way to the front from Aden, Farick and Maimoon. At the half mile Saree made a run into second place with Fritz a length and a half behind Gafal. At the distance Saree was seen to be going well within himself and won with something in hand by a neck ; two lengths between next two. Time :—1 min. 39 secs.

THE SANDOWN PLATE :—1 mile.

Mr. Vincent Clifford's, Ashanti Gold 9st,...Fisher. 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Chevalier, 8st. 9lbs.....Mujeed 2
Mr. M. Gooculdass's Lady Metal, 9st 9lbs. A. Hoyt 3
The Chief of Manavadar's Moonlight, 9st. 2lbs., Melsom 4

Betting.—5 to 4 against Ashanti Gold, 2 to 1 Lady Metal, 4 to 1 Chevalier, 5 to 1 Moonlight.

The Race.—Moonlight led out followed by Lady Metal and Ashanti Gold, at the beginning of the bend Chevalier put in his run, but went very wide. Near the distance Moonlight was done and Ashanti Gold, coming through, won by a length ; same next. Time—1 min. 482-5 secs.

THE FIRST NURSERY PLATE :—6 furlongs.

Mr. G. K's Parliament 8st. 9lbs. ..... Bray 1
Mr. W. S. Clarke's Tunis 8st. 11lbs..... Taylor 2
Mr. M. Gooculdass's Jadir 8st. 2lbs.....A. Hoyt 3
Messrs. Mahomed Days and Ebrahim Kureshi's Thuvil 8st. 5lbs. carried 8st. 6lbs. .....Evans 4

Also ran.—Beyhazar 8st. 11st ; Mirza 8st 5lbs ; Confederacy 8st. 5lbs ; Thousand 8st. 2lbs ; Redbreast 8st. 2lbs ; Goldman 6st. 4lbs. carried 6st. 11lbs ; Sandid 6st.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Beyhazar and Thousand, 4 to 1 Thuvil, 5 to 1 Tunis and Jadir, 6 to 1 Parliament and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—After some delay Sandid threw his rider and bolted back from the barrier to the paddock. Without waiting for his return they got away fairly well Goldman leading Thousand, Confederacy and Jadir with Tunis last. At the half mile Thousand led Parliament coming up with the bunch in fifth place. Thuvil improved his position at the bend and Tunis began to come up from the rack as Parliament went away from Jadir, Tunis came with a tremendous run down the straight but just missed by a neck ; three quarters next. Time.—1 min. 25 2/5secs.

THE SECOND NURSERY PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr A M Ameer's Hyder 8st 5lbs.....A Hoyt 1
Mr M Gooculdass's Racer 6st 8lbs.....Melsom 2
Mr Abdulla Ahmed Bassam's Burtho 8st 12lbs.....Heeroo 3
Mr Neormahomed Begmahomed's Zamorin 8st 12lbs .....Evans 4

Also ran.—Zoobair Flag 8st. 11lbs, Hundred 8st 9lbs, Charim 6st 5lbs, Darwin 8st 2lbs, Malta 7st 12lbs, Royal Standard 7st 12lbs, New York 7st 12lbs, and King Henry 6st 4lbs.

Betting.—7 to 4 against Hyder, 2 to 1 Bartho, 4 to 1 Zamorin, 8 to 1 Malta and Racer and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Racer was first away followed by Burtho and Hyder, at the bend the leader had Bartho in hand, but opposite the second enclosure Hyder passed him and won by a length and a half ; a length next. Time—1 min. 25 1-5secs.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—1 mile.

Mr. Hoosain Obayed's Dhafer 9st.....Evans 1
Mr. M. Gooculdass's Jehangir 7st. 11lbs....A. Hoyt 2
Mr. Adil's Colaba 7st. 11lbs..... Heeroo 3
Mr. Ali bin Falib's Meazer 9st.....J. Taylor 4

Also ran :—Urgent 8st. 10lbs ; Young Salanic 8st. 4lbs ; Muckiform 8st. 2lbs ; Meerdhan 8st. 3lbs.

Betting.—Evens Dhafer, 7 to 2 Meazer, 4 to 1 Colaba and Jehangir, tens and longer dods the rest.

The Race :—Meerdhan went at once to the front followed by Dhafer and young Salanic, the last soon being displaced by Colaba and Jehangir. At the six furlongs Meerdhan began to come back and Jehangir coming outside took up the running, Meazer coming into fourth place behind Colaba. At the bend Dhafer collared the leader and came away a comfortable winner by a length and a quarter ; one and three quarters next with Colaba saving his riding from Meazer.—Time—8 mins 8 secs.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

A SHINING ebb tide, and a very light breeze made the racing on Saturday distinctly tricky. For the A Class the course fixed was round Tucker Beacon, North Karanja Buoy and back to the Schooner, followed by a run out to the Mark Buoy and return. The Eileen was first over the line, followed by Sapphire, Melody and Turquoise. All the yachts kept fairly close in shore to make the Mark. Rounding Tucker Beacon, Eileen was well ahead, Melody second, followed by Sapphire with Turquoise a good distance astern. On the beat in to the Schooner the same order was maintained, Eileen improving her lead. Rounding the Committee vessel there seemed some slight misunderstanding aboard the Melody, which resulted in one of the European crew taking to the water, but finding it somewhat colder than anticipated, he was aboard again almost instantaneously in some miraculous manner, doubtless finding the warm atmosphere on the yacht more conducive to his comfort. The order on rounding the Schooner was Eileen, Melody, Sapphire, Turquoise—and the same order was maintained on the run to the Mark Buoy. On the beat back to the Committee vessel, Sapphire and Turquoise went about on the starboard tack, Melody and Eileen keeping up the harbour. The wind favoured the former course, and Sapphire rounded the Schooner ahead of Melody. The Eileen lost ground but was round the schooner first—then came Sapphire, Melody and Turquoise. Melody won on the handicap, with Sapphrie second.

In the B Class, the race seemed an uneventful one. The order in rounding the Schooner after the reach to N. Karanja and the beat back was as follows : Pixie, Mannikin, Peewit, Trixie, Erin. Unfortunately the second portion of the course to the Mark Buoy and back was too long for the class, none of them finishing before the time limit 6-30 p.m. The fancy rigged cutter of R.I.M.S. Lawrence, sportingly entered by Lieut. Hutchinson, wisely gave up after first rounding the Schooner. It is a pity that the breeze which freshened considerably at the finish of the races did not pipe up a little earlier, for as it was the race was null and void.

In the C. Class race there were nine entries. Maud was first over the line, Sitara second, Lapwing third, followed by Curlew, Valkyrie, Tomtit, Jean, Clutha and Coralie. Sitara jammed Lapwing up against the Schooner at the start, failing to leave her enough room to get round. The little yachts headed up close in shore, to escape the ebb tide, several of them keeping rather too close in to the new dock works and getting blanketed, allowing Jean and Sitara, who held out a little more, to come up. The dodging of steamers, barges and cotton boats was a matter of considerable difficulty—and Lapwing and Tomtit were drifted almost into a British India steamer, the former having to drop [illegible] and so lose all chance of the race. Clutha, Valkyrie and Curlew headed right up the harbour and were round Tucker Beacon first, Maud, Jean, Sitara and Coralie next all fairly together—Lapwing and Tomtit fetching up the rear. The run to the Mark Buoy showed no change in position; but on the beat home the yachts opened out, Jean and Curlew making for shore on the starboard tack followed by Coralie, the others heading up against the tide. The former proved the right course, the Curlew taking the winning gun with a good lead, the Jean taking second place on handicap after a very well sailed race : Clutha was third, and Valkyrie saved by her entrance fee.

In the Ship's Boat race a bad start was made, the last boat getting over the line about four minutes late. The Hyacinth 34ft. cutter twice had difficulty with the shipping at anchor, being swept down by the tide across the bows of two steamers. Eventually she bumped the North Karanja Buoy pretty hard and was disqualified. The 30ft. cutter made no allowance for the strong springtide and had great difficulty in ever fetching the North Karanja Buoy and never managed to finish. The 2nd Pinnace, sailed by a lady, led almost from start to finish and won easily by a quarter of a hour. What chance has the mere man, when opposed to not Beauty alone, but eke skill at the helm? Our heartiest congratulations to the winner on an excellently sailed race.

The following are the details :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire...	12 40	R.H.H. Hopkins and Major		
Turquoise...	19 36	Muster R. E...	6 1 41	2 19 1
		S. W. Stokes & W. Darling ...	6 11 3	2 21 32
Melody.....	17 9	J B K Macbeth	6 4 58	2 17 48
Eileen IV..	Scr	R. W. Fisher..	5 50 22	2 20 22

Course No 1+42 = 10·7 miles. 1st Prize won by Melody, Sapphire saves entrance fee. Wind N. N.-W Strength Light. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-35 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Erin	6 36	Officers, 116th Mahrattas		
Trixie.....	9 4	Officers, Royal Scots.....		
Pixie	Scr	E Y Watson & J E Aspinwall	Did not finish in time limit.	
Mannikin..	8 15	Officers, R. A. ...		
Peewit ...	11 32	Duncan Fraser...		
Lawrence..	9 54	Lieut. Hutchinson R. I. M....		

Course No. 14 + 42 = 9·9 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit ...	2 28	Capt H Gloster	6 15 5	2 22 37
Coralie ...	6 10	Col H Mead ...	6 8 54	2 22 44
Maud ...	1 51	Officers, R E ...	6 5 9	2 23 48
Clutha ...	5 23	J J Welch	6 3 49	2 18 16
Lapwing...	Scr	Capt H. A. L. Hepper, R E...	6 14 57	2 34 57
Curlew ...	4 49	C A Wordsworth	5 57 50	2 13 31
Sitara ...	6 16	J E Needham...	6 13 23	2 27 13
Jean	8 1	C N Moberley..	6 6 37	2 18 2
Valkyrie...	8 1	R Walker.....	6 8 33	2 20 32

Course No. 35 = 7·35 miles. 1st Prize won by Curlew 2nd Prize won by Jean, and 3rd Prize won by Clutha. Valkyrie saves entrance fee. Wind N.N.-W. Strength Light. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

SHIPS BOATS RACE.—Sailed at 3.45 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
36' Pinnace I.	Scr	H.M.S. Hyacinth	6 7 42	2 22 42
36' Pinnace II	Scr	do	5 52 46	2 7 6
34' Cutter.	7 21	do	6 10 27	2 18 6*
30' Cutter I.	20 59	do	Did not finish.	

* Fouled the Committee vessel and the Mark Buoy.

Course No. 16 = 6·3 miles.—1st Prize won by 36' Pinnace II; 36' Pinnace I saves entrance fee. Wind N.N.-W. Strength Light. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

PROPOSALS have been made by Sir Thomas Holland and other leading members of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for designating that body the Royal Society of India and giving it power in any branch of learning by conferring the title of "Fellow."

BOMBAY HUNT.

A LARGE field of sixty people assembled at the meet of the Bombay foxhounds yesterday morning at the Cross Roads, Melon Ground, and as soon as day light would permit a move was made for the covert which lies in the direction of Chuckla. It rarely happens that this favourite covert does not contain a jackal, and yesterday morning the pack was not long in announcing the fact that an object of the chase was in the neighbourhood. Leaving the wood, hounds race over some rice fields to Bomanwadi Hill, and climbing this hill sink down into the valley of the same name beyond. Galloping straight across these finely banked fields we follow the hounds over a particularly bad stretch of melon ground past the north side of Sahar village. Leaving the native huts behind us we continue over some of the best riding country in Salsette. Running almost parallel to the Andheri Road we gallop at race speed from the north end of Sahar village all the way to the Backwater, reaching the stream at no great distance from the stone bridge. For a really pleasant ride this line of country takes a good deal of beating anywhere, as the jumps are frequent and varied. Firm banks, stout cactus hedges etc., which have to be negociated every few yards, surely nothing can be nicer provided one's horse is a good one. When arriving at this part of the Backwater the jackal refused to face the stream and unexpectedly doubled back again in the direction of Andheri, but after going a few hundred yards he turned to the right and crossed the Andheri Road. Continuing over more first class riding country we arrive at a well known ford higher up the stream, but again the jackal declined to cross the water. Running for some distance along the edge of the stream, many people thought he would have to cross farther up, and they consequently crossed themselves at the aforesaid ford, but after they had galloped some distance parallel with the stream on the other side they had to recross the water at a none too pleasant place higher up, as the jackal having declined to face the stream took a left handed course to Jack Symons Hill. After climbing this steep hill things seemed to point to the jackal setting his mark for the Marole Hills, but after descending the far side of Jack Symons Hill our quarry once again reached the water and refused to cross it. Running however some distance down the edge of the stream to the right he was pursued so hotly by the pack that he was forced at last to do so at a spot where the stones were particularly sharp. Following the pack with our horses only walking over these dangerous stones, we gallop again beyond as far as the big hill which is covered with a wide plantation of aloes. The hounds ran straight up this hill and for a short [illegible] out of sight amongst the aloes. Some people went to the left of the hill, and others worked round it on the left by the stone gates of Powai on the Kurla-Vehar Road. Turning off the road they galloped along a lane amid clouds of choking dust round the base of the hill, and waited not far from the aloe factory whilst hounds were running about the steep hill above. Eventually the pack succeeded in driving the jackal away from the aloes and, though at a much reduced speed, they held to the scent across the wide valley of Marole and up the big range of hills ahead. The sun had by this time obtained considerable power, but the pack worked magnificently and after running over Marole Hill, most creditably killed the jackal in the valley beyond, the brush being presented to Mrs. Pickard, who had ridden her white pony so pluckily all through the run. The gallop had been a really good one, but the circuitous tactics of the jackal perhaps at certain times prevented the pace being as fast as it might otherwise have been. The peculiar manner in which the Jackal again and again refused to go across the backwater was undoubtedly most unusual, and it is difficult to explain what his decided objection to the stream can have been. Much of the country covered was as good as anybody could wish it to be, though round about Jack Symons Hill the sheet rock and loose boulders were not perhaps exactly what one would choose to gallop over, but one has to take the rough with the smooth in such a variegated tract of country as the Island of Salsette.

Hounds next meet on Tuesday the 26th instant at Irla, and those people who may come out from Bombay by the early morning train should have their horses sent to Parla Station, not to Santa Cruz.

JACKAL.

CRICKET IN U. P.

Hewett Challenge Shield.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 24.

The "Pioneer" understands that by way of sustaining interest in cricket in the United Provinces, which has rather languished among the European community of late years, it is proposed to hold a tournament at Naini Tal during the next summer, open to all European teams and clubs in the Provinces.

The idea has been handsomely taken up by Messrs. Perry and Co., Jewellers, who are presenting a Challenge Shield, and Sir John Hewett by giving permission that the trophy shall be called "The Hewett Challenge Shield" has signified his sympathy with the movement.

THE Christian Literature Society, Madras, has just issued two pamphlets one, "Ringeltaube the Rishi" by the Rev. William Robinson, a conversation of the same writer's longer work on the pioneer Missionary of the London Missionary Society in Travancore ; the other a reprint of a remarkable article on "Christianity in India" which Dr. J. N. Farquhar contributed some time ago to the "Contemporary Review" (price 1½ annas). Both will commend themselves to all interested in Missionary work in this country.

REUTER telegraphed on Jan. 7 from Vienna that "'the Neue Freie Presse' expresses great resentment at the charges of Anglophobia brought against it by the English Press, and declares that opinion in Austria is convinced that Great Britain is standing behind Servia. The journal says that [illegible] it is not Anglophobia to accuse the present policy of Great Britain of duplicity, and adds that the Servians may yet realise the value of British encouragement when manœuvring under a rain of bullets." The correspondent adds:—"The general situation is viewed here with some misgivings. While it is believed that nothing definite has occurred to make it worse, the fact that nearly three months have now elapsed without any actual progress being made in the negotiations with Turkey or in regard to the Conference is thought to have an ominous significance."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.

Appointment of Future Trustees.

ON Saturday, in the Bombay High Court, in the suit of Sir Dinshah M. Petit and others against Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and others, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar delivered judgment in the matter of appointing a trustee in place of Mr. Hormusji Edalji Allbless, who had resigned his seat on the Board of the Parsee Punchayet Trustees, and of framing a scheme for the appointment of future trustees. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir Hormusji Dinshah and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Davar, in giving his judgment, said that in delivering their decision in this suit on the 17th November last he and Mr. Justice Beaman remarked :—"If instead of it being referred to the Commissioner, either of the parties desire to refer the framing of a scheme to a committee of members of the Parsi community, we give them liberty to apply to us on notice to the other side." In pursuance of this liberty, the defendants' attorneys gave notice to the plaintiffs' attorneys that an application would be made to the Court "for an order to refer the framing of a scheme for the appointment of a trustee in future to a committee of members of the Parsi community instead of referring it to the Commissioner." By the same notice the plaintiffs were informed that the Court would be asked to appoint a new trustee in the place of Mr. Hormusji Edulji Allbless, who had resigned his office as a trustee on account of indifferent health. This was also done in conformity with their Lordship's judgment, wherein they said that till the scheme was framed and came into operation the Court would have to fill in any vacancies that might arise in the meanwhile. These applications were made to Mr. Justice Davar on the 15th instant. Owing to the exigences of business on the Original Side, Mr. Justice Beaman, who heard the case with him, was not able to sit with him to hear the applications.

THE SCHEME.

His Lordship's object in suggesting that the preparation of a scheme for the appointment of trustees in the future might be referred to a committee of Parsis was that the Court, when considering the scheme, might have the benefit of having before it a scheme prepared after deliberation by carefully selected representatives of every section of the community. The Court had found that the right to appoint trustees belonged to the Anjuman of the Parsis. The Anjuman is a large and unwieldy body, consisting of many thousands of adult male Parsis. To call a public meeting of the Anjuman for selecting a trustee every time a vacancy occurred, and to ask such a meeting to make the nomination, was practically impossible. Therefore there must be some sort of an electorate which would fairly represent all sections of the community, an electorate which would represent all classes from the rich shettia to the illiterate artisan of the community.

THE COMMITTEE.

His Lordship was of opinion that it would be a great advantage to the community to have a fairly representative committee of from 12 to 15 members of the community, comprising two or three prominent Parsi barristers and two or three experienced Parsi solicitors to guide and assist the committee in its deliberations. If thoughtful, sober members of the community had been judiciously selected to form such a committee to consider and prepare a scheme, his Lordship was quite sure the Parsi community would have benefited considerably, and the cumbersome procedure and the consequent costs of solicitors of parties preparing a scheme, bringing it in, the other attorneys filing objections, etc., would have been wholly avoided. If the defendants had seriously desired the appointment of such a committee, his Lordship would have acceded to their application in spite of the plaintiffs' opposition. The duty of framing a scheme devolves on the Court. For its own convenience, it usually refers the preparation of a scheme to its Commissioner. There is nothing whatever to prevent the Court from delegating the duty of framing a scheme to some agency other than its Commissioner. It appeared, however, very clear to his Lordship's mind that neither party wanted such a committee, and although the Court could make such a reference whether the parties wanted it or not, his Lordship felt it was no use forcing the Court's views on unwilling parties. He said advisedly that neither party wanted such a committee, for at hearing of the application, it became abundantly clear to his mind that the defendants, after giving their notice of motion, had changed their minds. What led them to change their attitude it was not necessary to investigate. Their attitude at the hearing was one of utter helplessness. They seemed to have no power of thinking for themselves. Their counsel informed the Court that his clients had consulted the Advocate-General ; and that he was of opinion that the committee should not consist of more than three persons ; and while guarding himself from committing his clients to anything definite, the learned counsel said his clients desired that the committee should not be too unwieldy.

They further, through their counsel, informed the Court that they did not wish to suggest any names as to who they thought were fit men to form the committee, the appointment of which they asked for in their notice of motion, because it would be invidious to do so; but, if the Court insisted, they were willing to oblige by allowing their secretary to suggest such names, whether of his own selection or their selection did not appear very clear.

CRITICISM "EN PASSANT."

In the first place, it seemed to his Lordship perfectly unintelligible why the defendants should go out of their way to consult the Advocate-General. This was a suit filed against them with the consent of the Advocate-General,—and the proper parties, and the only party, who might have consulted the Advocate-General if it was necessary to ascertain his views, were the plaintiffs. It was preposterous of the defendants to go and consult the Advocate-General, their opponent, and then subordinate their views to his, in a matter in which they were in a better position to judge than the learned Advocate-General. Then, again, what was there invidious in their selecting, and openly mentioning, the names of a dozen or more men of their community as being, in their opinion, fit and proper persons to form the proposed committee? His Lordship had made a suggestion at the hearing to refer the matter to a Parsi officer of this Court and handed down his name to the parties. Mr. Lowndes, for the plaintiffs, at once consented to his nomination. The defendants' solicitors, after consulting their clients, had intimated to the Protonotary that they consented to the suggested appointment.

MR. L. N. BANAJI.

The officer, whose name his Lordship suggested to the parties, was Mr. Limji Nowroji Bansji, the Prothonotary of this Court. He is a Parsi, a Barrister-at-Law, and above all, he is an officer of very great experience, and, in his Lordship's opinion, it would be a great advantage to the Parsi community if he was nominated to prepare a scheme and submit it to the Court for approval and sanction. His Lordship referred the preparation of the scheme to Mr. L. N. Banaji. He would prepare such scheme with all convenient despatch and submit to the Court not later than the 30th June 1909. The work was by no means easy ; and he would have to work mostly out of office hours, and he must be suitably remunerated. The defendants would out of the trust funds pay to him a sum of Rs. 45 for every meeting extending over an hour or less, and a further sum of Rs. 30 for every additional hour of that meeting. Mr. Limji Banaji was to have the same powers as the Commissioner of the Court, and he would see that there was no delay necessitating any application for extension of time in making a scheme. His Lordship would leave the conduct of the proceedings absolutely to the discretion of Mr. Banaji with the expression of an opinion that the defendants should, in the first instance, be allowed to bring in a scheme.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE.

The next question for consideration was the appointment of a trustee in the place of Mr. Allbless, who had resigned his office. At the instance of the Court, both parties had suggested certain names to assist the Court in selecting a member of the Parsi community to fill up the vacancy. At the hearing of the motion, Mr. Raikes asked permission to be heard on behalf of

DR. NADIRSHAH H. SUKHIA,

who, it was stated, held a power of attorney from more than a thousand members of the Parsi community, who had authorised him to appear and place their views before the Court. As the members of the community were interested in both the questions before the Court, his Lordship accorded the permission asked for, and heard Mr. Raikes, who had given four names as names of persons, any one of whom might be appointed to fill up the vacancy. In considering this question, his Lordship felt that, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, it was most desirable that he should appoint one of the plaintiffs in the place of the retiring trustee. That the plaintiffs themselves so desired it was apparent from the fact that the first of the three names they suggested was that of

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR, BART.

The same name was suggested by Mr. Raikes among the four names, which were handed in by him. He was the only plaintiff whose name was submitted for appointment, and his Lordship thought it would be the most suitable appointment to make. His Lordship appointed Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart, a trustee of all the funds and immoveable properties now in the possession of the defendants, with the exception of the two immoveable properties 10thly and 11thly described in the trust deed of 1884. This appointment like the appointment of the other trustees would be for life.

HINDU "MATH" CASE.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of, in Second Appeal, a case in which the original plaintiff and respondent, Shantaya Guru Nilkanthaya Chilkamath, sued the original defendants and appellants, Chanbasaya and two others, for possession of a "Math" (temple) called Chikmath of Chimalgi and its properties. Mr. Nadkarni with Mr. V. Bhat appeared for the appellants, the respondent being represented by Messrs V. V. Ransde and N. M. Patwardhan.

The Math was founded by one Gurbasaya about ninety-five years ago. The owner of the Math cannot marry. The line is continued by "Shishyas" (disciples) or "Maris." The allegation of the plaintiff was that he was the "Mari" while the defendants contended that he was not. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Muddebihal, who gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff. In appeal, the District Judge of Bijapur confirmed the decree of the Subordinate Judge. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships observed that this second appeal afforded a very apt illustration of how points were raised for the first time in this Court, which were not either raised at all in the Court of first instance at the trial, or were not raised in a pointed form so as to enable that Court to deal with them and record its findings. This suit was brought by the plaintiff to recover possession of certain property, alleging that he was its owner, having inherited it. He claimed the property in virtue of the fact that he was the Mari of Nilkanthaya. In their written statements, the defendants denied that he was a Mari and pleaded that, even assuming that he was, he was not entitled to succeed to the property in dispute, because the succession to the property devolved in such a case not upon the guru's Mari but upon the sons of the owner of the Math. Among the issues framed, the principal issue was whether the plaintiff was the Mari of Nilkhanthaya. Their Lordships said that the Subordinate Judge has, in his judgment, dealt with the points which were apparently made before him in connection with the issue. And neither in the issues nor in the judgment of the Subordinate Judge is there any remote allusion to the point which is now made in second appeal, viz., that plaintiff is not entitled to this property merely because he is a Mari, but that he must prove not only that he is the Mari of Nilkanthaya, but that he was appointed by Nilkanthaya or by the worshippers of the Math, successor to this property. This plea, their Lordships remarked, was a substantial plea which ought to have been set up in the Court of the first instance so as to enable the plaintiff to answer it. The plaintiff's case was that his status as a Mari inevitably attracted to itself title to the property. The defendants attacked that claim upon certain grounds. But this was not one of those grounds, namely, that it would not be sufficient for the plaintiff to prove that he was the Mari of Nilkanthaya, but he must also prove that he was expressly selected as a successor to the property. If the point was not raised in the Court of first instance, surely the Appeal Court was not bound to deal with it, and therefore the lower Appeal Court, said their Lordships, was perfectly justified in finding that plaintiff was formally recognised by Nilkanta as his successor and so was entitled to the property. That was the plaintiff's case and the plaintiff proved it.

In conclusion their Lordships said : "We must repeat what we have remarked in other cases, that we must always have regard to the pleadings in disposing of second appeals, that any point not raised specifically ought not to be dealt with in second appeal, especially when it raises a question of fact. The law of second appeals is that this Court, as a Court of error, corrects the mistakes of law in the lower Court. It means that where that Court has dealt with the case made before it erroneously in law, this Court will rectify its errors. But here we are not asked to rectify any error in the lower Court. We are asked to allow the appellant to put forward a new case and therefore remand the suit for a retrial. That we cannot do, having regard to the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code applying to second appeals." Their Lordships confirmed the decree of the lower Appellate Court.

POLICE COURT.

HONEST GHARRYWALLA.

On Saturday, Suleman Fakoo a hack victoria driver was placed before the Bench of Justices at the Esplanade Police Court, consisting of Mr. Jehanjir E. Davar (president) and Mr. A. W. Lester, on a charge of omitting to hand over to the Police articles left in his vehicle by a fare who had engaged it. A European lady had left a watch, some currency notes and other articles in the gharry on Friday and only thought of it after the gharrywalla had left. She reported the matter to the Police and the accused when questioned produced the articles. He said that being unwell he was unable to hand over the things to the Police. He was warned and discharged, but for plying his conveyance for hire without a license he was fined Rs. 5.

ALLEGED RASH ACT.

Shaikh Abdulla Kumroodin, serang of a launch owned by Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, was placed before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday on a charge of doing a rash act endangering the life of a lascar named Bala Ibrahim, under circumstances already reported in these columns. Bala was in water under the launch to disentangle a piece of rope from the machinery, on the 4th instant, when the accused serang gave orders to run the engine. Mr. F. P. Talyarkhan, who defended the accused, said that it was a pure accident and the Coroner's jury had also recorded a verdict of death from accident. His Worship has reserved judgment.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Narayen Tanaji a Hindu was charged, on Saturday, with causing grievous hurt to another Hindu named Gunpat Mahadeo. On Friday last some dispute arose between the parties and from words they came to blows. During the scuffle the complainant received seven wounds made by means of a sharp pointed instrument on his left thigh and abdomen, and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is detained for treatment. The accused was remanded pending the recovery of the complainant.

£40,00 THEFT.

Bag of Securities Stolen in Paris Street.

A daring theft of a bag containing from £40,000 to £50,000 worth of bank securities was committed on January 9, in the Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, Paris. It is the custom of bankers in that neighbourhood to despatch several times a week to their provincial associates parcels of securities scrip fully-paid shares and coupon which have fallen due for payment. These remittances are often of considerable value, but, for reasons of economy, they are often forwarded as railway parcels instead of being sent through the post. The greater part of these parcels are sent through the Eastern Railway Company from their receiving office in the Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin.

The employes of several financial establishments, including those of M. Parisot, an official broker, and the Banque Suisse, yesterday deposited their parcels at the company's office as usual. The valuables were enclosed in linen wrappers, which were all sealed and the classified into bundles, the whole being tied up in an ordinary mail bag ready to be handed over at the Gare de Lyons to the guard of the train. When the railway company's van arrived at the offices, the sack containing the securities, together with a number of other parcels, was in its usual place. The carman, Cobillet, and an assistant, loaded the vehicle, and then Cobillet took the precious sack and placed it on his seat, so as to have it near him. He was about to get into the van to drive off when his assistant called out. "I can't close the door—give me a hand!"

The carman went to his assistance, but before doing so threw his mackintosh cape over the sack on the seat. It took the two men about five minutes to close the door, and when the driver went back to the head of the van the cape was still on the seat, but the bag of securities had disappeared. Cobillet immediately informed the rail-way officials in the office none of whom had any knowledge of what had transpired, and the police were hastily communicated with. Up to the time of going to press, however, in spite of an active search, no trace of the thief or thieves had been discovered.

It is impossible, without, detailed investigation, to establish the value of the stolen securities, but it is believed they represent at least £40,000.

The thieves are not likely to profit by their plunder as all the stolen securities are listed in duplicate and their distinguishing numbers and description are known. Negotiation of any of them will, therefore be difficult.

The police are inclined to think the culprits are either former employes of the company, who knew the movement of the car man, or "sneak thieves," who imagined that they were appropriating banknotes or bullion.

Both Cobilliet and his assistant bear good characters, and have been with the P.L.M. Company for several years.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Britannia" Jan. 28.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Britannia" is due to arrive here on the morning of the 28th instant with following passengers :—Miss F. E. Batt, Miss Bremner, Mrs. Tagore, Mr. Chas Bennett, Mrs. S. A. Bray, Mrs Penton and infant, Mrs. F. S. White.

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HIGH COURT.—JAN. 25.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

77-07. M. B. Chothia Baluram Mor... vs Ramrikh Ramlal, Little and C... heard.

298-07 Madhowji K. and C., Vallabhram Hemchand vs Champey Parbat and ..., Captain, and V. Part heard.

546-05 Dickshit D and S, Shankernath Guru

NOTICE.

OWING to the sudden illness of the R. W. MASTER-ELECT the Installation Meeting of Lodge "Rising Sun" No. 506, S.C., fixed for TUESDAY, the 26th JANUARY, 1909, has been postponed till further notice."

S. E. BANATVALA,
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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JAN. 25, 1909.

THE PROGRESS OF AVIATION.

It is evident that extraordinary progress has been made in aerial navigation during the past year. A year ago it would have been deemed impossible to reach the present stage of advancement under a period of twenty years or even more. When we consider the vast sums of money that are being expended in the enterprise of man to conquer the air, and when we view the rivalry between the great nations to be foremost in accomplishing this feat, we are forced to realise that aerial navigation is no longer a romance, or a page from the thrilling tales of a Jules Verne, but a solid fact giving us an example of the fantasied stories of childhood becoming a reality at a later period. Can it be yet realised that flying machines are things of some real practical value and that man is about to assert himself in the air as he has already done on land and sea? And are we reaching a stage in this great discovery that will revolutionise the conditions under which nations now exist? It must be acknowledged that such facts as are available regarding the progress made in the navigation of the air will go a long way to convince many that man is about to accomplish that feat in which Icarus failed. Germany has expressed a determination to be the leading power in the air, a position she could not attain on the sea, while France is equally determined to secure that position for herself. Both nations are spending enormous sums to achieve their object. Germany has already an Aerial Navy League, rapidly increasing in numbers, with branches all over the country. This may be readily realised when the extraordinarily rapid growth of the German Navy League is remembered, its members now amounting to two millions. The German Ministry of Marine, perceiving the important part that airships may take in warfare, has ordered four of the largest type of Zeppelins, each of which is to cost £50,000. These machines will, it is stated, be used for scouting purposes only. As soon as they are completed, two will be stationed at Kiel and two at Wilhelmshafen. France has already equipped her army with dirigibles of the powerful Ville de Paris class and has now placed orders for several of the Wright aeroplanes as well, while the Trans-Aerian Co. of Paris are just now constructing four steerable balloons which will be veritable leviathans of the air; their ascensional power, it is expected, will be more than twice that of the Ville de Paris, and the motors by which they will be driven 200 h.p. It may be seen, then, that France and Germany are at present well ahead of other nations in this latest and greatest scientific enterprise, while to America may, perhaps, be awarded third place in the order of progress. The recent exhibition of airships and aeroplanes held at the Salon d'Aviation in Paris is reported to have been in every way a success. It was certainly not merely a display of fanciful toys, for amongst the machines exhibited were some of practical value, though very costly but capable of being propelled and controlled in the air. The Wright aeroplane attracted most attention and it is reported that Wilbur Wright booked as many orders for these as he is likely to be able to carry out in many months to come. His success as a pioneer in aerial navigation is said to be in a great measure due to the fact that he selected France as the field for his labours, where a much keener interest is being evinced than in England. We cannot certainly award ourselves much credit for the encouragement we gave to the motor-car industry, when but fifteen years ago it was struggling in its infancy and we were inclined to regard with some levity the seriousness with which our Continental neighbours took it up. Wilbur Wright could not forget this, so took his brains and his machine to France.

We do not suggest, however, that Wright aeroplanes will ever be an industry as compared with motor-cars. There can be no doubt that in a very short period the armies and navies of all countries will be equipped with airships or aeroplanes which will be used for scouting if not for more offensive operations, and the probability of their being used for the latter purpose is too apparent to be overlooked. The Aero Club of the United Kingdom professes to be appalled at the apathy of the British public with regard to aerial navigation, declaring that no proper interest will be aroused till the air fleets of other nations are seen impended above London or some of our great commercial cities. There is no reason to fear that when that day comes we shall be forced to remain dazed and helpless spectators below, though it must be acknowledged that whatever we may ultimately contrive, we have, up to date, as far as is publicly known, accomplished little or nothing; for our Nulli Secundus was but a toy compared with the latest productions on the Continent. It must not be supposed, all the same, that our War Balloon Department is doing nothing, though it is surmised that it is much handicapped for want of money. We are told by the Duke of Argyle, President of the Aero Club, that at Aldershot our Engineers are perfecting some wonderful machines, while away in Scotland, in the seclusion of Glen Tilt, equally wonderful enterprises are being conducted. We must therefore, for the present, be content to await events and to abstain from too hastily judging the devoted efforts of our own countrymen, whose capabilities there is no reason to believe are in any degree inferior to those of other countrymen employed in this attempt to conquer the air. But we must expect the gallery to shout till the curtain is rung up.

THE CULT OF GEOGRAPHY. PROFOUND ignorance of the commonest facts that simple geographical primers teach might almost be taken as the distinguishing feature of the man who is honoured as a scholar. He may have qualified in myriad ways, and taken degrees of the weightiest value, may be an authority on the differential or any other calculus, may have passed most searching examinations and have taken a high place in the select ranks of the Government Service, but it is hardly an exaggeration to say that beyond a general idea that Europe is the centre of civilisation and that England rules the waves, and finds room for the most populous metropolis of the world in her limits, there is not much geographical lore existent, or looked for, in the average educated Briton—outside the Royal Geographical Society or the Geographical Association. But signs of a spirit awaking to the need for knowledge of geographical distinctions and of the laws that regulate the distribution of man, animals, birds, plants, soil and water and a hundred other things on the terrestrial globe, is at last evident. Geography as a subject for examination will shortly be included in the list that makes the stout hearts quail of candidates for the Civil Service and the Army. It will take its place in Universities Honours lists, in the different schools, and, in fine, be considered in England a fit subject for inclusion in the spacious ideal of a liberal education. There will at last be an end of the proud ignorance—for no one seemed one whit ashamed of it—that has too long prevailed. A true story is told of a two months' search for an individual in Innsbruck to whom an important official communication was addressed from Somerset House, with "France" added as the country of destination. The foreign post officials, every one of whom no doubt knew where Innsbruck was, were by rule obliged to send the missive hither and thither all over the sunny land of France in the vain hope of hitting some obscure village away from ordinary human ken, before it could be delivered to the addressee in the real Innsbruck, when the search for a place of the name as conceived by the Somerset House officials had failed ignominiously. The danger now is that the thoroughness that marks most British virtuous efforts may lead to a superhuman striving after perfection. The study of geography may be raised or may deteriorate, according to the point of view of the student, into a dry-as-dust scientific fleshless skeleton, repugnant to the mind of average work-a-day mortals. That, however, is on the knees of the learned gods, and a step in the right direction is always something to be thankful for.

The Geographical Association is hard at work. It will publish and issue to its members a journal, "The Geographical Teacher;" it is starting a lending library of geographical works, and special sets of lantern slides will be prepared and lent for illustration of lectures. The making and printing of maps is to enter on a new and improved phase, much stress being laid on the non-varnishing of all maps. The Association has enlarged its sphere of usefulness during the last year, its membership having increased by one-third. The Royal Geographical Society and the University of Oxford encourage the Association by further contributions to this first School of Geography that has arisen in the British Empire. Cambridge, too, the home of science, has not held aloof. Physical science and history have long held the high places as mental exercises, but they must make room beside them for another exact science that helps to illustrate both and is not far from being as fine practice for the mind as either. Mr. Freshfield, the President of the Geographical Association, is naturally an enthusiast, but most moderate people will agree with his belief that "to the man of science, the economist, the statesman, a just knowledge of geographical conditions" is of use. If it is true, as this authority says, "the abysmal ignorance of the British Empire in large classes of our contrymen who were allowed a share in controlling its destinies was not the least of our national dangers," it is a wonder that greater catastrophes have not befallen British power and influence. It is more than probable that one of the causes contributing to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's strength as a leader of the Tariff Reform movement was the fact that he alone of all the statesmen, his contemporaries, travelled through our Colonies and studied on the spot the many problems that geographical conditions and distinctions produce. He may have been wrong or right, who can tell? but the deductions he drew from his experience were so vivid that they gained him many followers among men who knew little at first hand of the countries he had visited, and for which they and he were called upon to legislate. Mr. Freshfield's appeal to teachers of geography, and writers on it, to express themselves in plain English, shunning scientific dialects, as far as possible is an excellent suggestion. There is no reason why a study that has to do with our picturesque planet and its wonderful atmosphere should be made repugnant to the inhabitants of it. They, or at least the British portion of them, now arousing from their long slumber, should be encouraged, not deterred, from the pursuit of all that the term Geography implies. Other countries manage to make it interesting as well as exact, and what they do, the British scholastic faculty can achieve.

CHINESE ALLIANCE WITH AMERICA. THE Chinese desire for closer relations with America have found no response, as Reuter informed us some days ago, and the Special Envoy to Washington is now in Europe on his way home to China. The news of his failure at Washington will have caused much gratification in Japan. Japan was specially averse to such an object, and took this step of China as more than an affront to her. Indeed, to judge from the hostile feeling aroused when this subject was first broached, it would seem that Japan construed it into a threat to her. The American hostility to Japan is well known and she considered the attempt of her neighbour China to come closer together with an unfriendly Power like America at such a juncture to be ominous; and therefore she naturally tried her best to put a hitch in these friendly negotiations. She has succeeded for the present at least and Tang has to return disappointed to Peking. The desire of the Chinese for some sort of alliance with America was very pronounced, and it was also reciprocated by many in the latter country, whose conciliatory policy towards China has been very marked of late. Her recent action in foregoing the considerable balance of the Boxer indemnity due to her touched the Chinese people much, and led directly to the present Mission. A strong party in America also agitated for this alliance. This party is known for its hostility to Japan. This fact also led the latter to suspect sinister motives lying underneath the proposal, and may have therefore induced her to exert herself against it. She has succeeded in frustrating the desire for the time only; but we think that the question will be sooner or later revived, for it is beneficial to both sides that they should come closer. China has shown unmistakeably that there is an awakening among her people who are no longer content with their former isolation. There is a genuine desire for a cordial tie with some Western nation. America presents herself as the nation best suited for this purpose, because she is the least interested of all foreigners. Japan thinks that she alone has a right to take China in tow, as her next door neighbour, and she therefore resents any overtures made to another Power. But China has had enough of Japan and her methods. She has seen through them and now detests the Japanese. All hopes, which were once strongly entertained, of the latter leading and guiding China are at an end. The Manchurian policy of Japan has opened the eyes of the Chinese. The interference of America in Chinese affairs is looked upon in Japan as a blow to her prestige in the Pacific. But she must make up her mind to submit to it sooner or later.

THE Viceregal party will visit Dehra Dun in April on their way to Simla.

THE Chief Justice of Bengal is confined to his house by illness.

TEST works have been opened in a portion of the Mirzapur District, and are said to have attracted considerable numbers.

IN the Bombay High Court on Saturday the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar gave judgment, in the suit of Sir D. M. Petit and others against Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and others, in the matter of framing a scheme for the appointment of trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Properties in future, and for the appointment of a trustee in the place of Mr. Hormusji Edalji Allbless, resigned. After reviewing the circumstances under which the two matters came up before the Court, his Lordship appointed Mr. L. N. Banaji, the Prothonotary and Registrar, who, his Lordship said, was a Barrister-at-law and an officer of very great experience, to prepare a scheme and submit it to the Court for approval and sanction. His Lordship remarked that, in his opinion, it would be a great advantage to the Parsi community if Mr. Banaji was appointed for the purpose; and he left the conduct of the proceedings absolutely to the discretion of Mr. Banaji with the expression of an opinion that the defendants should, in the first instance, be allowed to bring in a scheme. With regard to the second question of appointing a trustee to fill up the vacancy which had occurred, his Lordship felt it was most desirable that he should appoint one of the plaintiffs in the place of the retiring trustee. The name of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., as a plaintiff, was the only name that was submitted for the appointment; and his Lordship thought it would be the most suitable appointment to make. He was accordingly appointed a trustee for life in the place of Mr. Hormusji Edulji Allbless.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

The Position of M. Clemenceau.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JANUARY 9.

THE extreme Socialist element in the French Cabinet and in the Chamber, over which M. Clemenceau has hitherto succeeded in exerting a moderating influence, is again reasserting itself with such effect as to shake the Premier's Ministerial position and even to render his tenure of office uncertain, unless he conforms to Socialist exigencies. M. Clemenceau is himself what is called a Radical Socialist, but this party leader for so long the maker and unmaker of Cabinets has learned something from the responsibilities of office and on several critical occasions when it has been necessary to repress the excesses of the Labour Confederation, the Anti-Militarists, the Anti-Nationalists and the Socialists their close allies, he has displayed a statesmanlike appreciation of his country's interest as opposed to the arrogance, violence and intolerance of political factions all imbued with the Jacobin tradition. Serious differences of opinion have existed for some time past between M. Clemenceau and some of his colleagues in the Cabinet, particularly M. Briand and M. Viviani, the two very pronounced Socialist members of it. Mr. Clemenceau is a very masterful personage and is gifted, moreover, with a clear perception of the mischief that must follow a policy of pandering to the passions of the mob. He did not hesitate therefore to take severe measures of repression against the wine-growers' demonstrations in the South of France and against the strikers at Villeneuve St. George and Draveil near Paris last summer, who behaved with such lawlessness and brutality. These riots were organised by the General Confederation of Labour but the Government decided not to take action against that association but only to prosecute the more prominent of the rioters. The Draveil case was the worse of the two and the trial of the prisoners charged with complicity in it was fixed for next week. But the Socialists, following their usual tactics on such occasions, demanded from the outset an amnesty for these men and it was well known that M. Briand and M. Viviani, though not openly opposing the Premier, never gave more than a half-hearted support to his measures of repression, flagrant as the conduct of the strike leaders had been. In the Chamber the Socialists even brought in an Amnesty Bill just before the Christmas holidays. The Premier opposed it and made the matter a question of confidence. The Bill was rejected, but by a majority very much smaller than that which the Government generally commands. It is now semi-officially announced that, in consequence of the favourable result from a governmental point of view of the recent elections for the renewal of part of the Senate, the Government now consider that an amnesty may be proposed as a measure of political conciliation—this presumably with the Premier's assent, more particularly, too, as M. Briand, the Socialist Minister of Justice, has already ordered the release of the accused, making sure of the Chamber's approval of the Amnesty Bill. M. Clemenceau has thus yielded to Socialist exigencies in a matter on which, in the interests of law and order, he formerly took up an entirely opposite ground. There is another question, however, in which he may probably not give way and that is the retention of capital punishment in France, to which, like President Fallieres, he is most strongly opposed. He has always been a fervent advocate of the abolition of the death penalty, being supported in this view by the Radical Socialist party to which he belongs. The Premier even introduced a Bill in the Chamber for the abolition but it never came to a division, owing to the very decided change in French public opinion on the subject owing to a series of very revolting murders and the frightful increase generally in murder cases and crimes of violence in France. The report of the Budget Commission for the Department of Justice in 1907 advocated abolition; that of 1908 remarked that in less than a year the revulsion of public opinion was manifest. Juries, instead of signing appeals for mercy in capital cases, signed petitions for the execution of the death sentence, and the Departmental Councils passed numerous resolutions at their recent sittings against abolition. On December 7 last, the Chamber by the large majority of 330 against 201 votes, despite the opposition of M. Briand, resolved that the death penalty should be retained, meaning that it should be applied. since, though never abolished, it had not been carried out for several years past. M. Briand is now understood to favour the Government's acceptance of the Chamber's decision on this question, as well as regarding the proposed amnesty. The President, too, as a constitutional ruler, thinks it his duty, it is said, to bow to the pronouncement of the Chamber. The Deputies, whatever their personal opinions may be on the death penalty question, are for the most part not inclined to risk unpopularity by going against the sense of the country in this matter. Given that Republican France is likely to continue being governed by a decidedly Radical if not Socialist administration, M. Clemenceau is on the whole a personality inspiring more confidence than any other politician of the same party, and certainly his disappearance at the present period of European crisis would be a misfortune affecting not only France but the international situation generally. In the domain of foreign politics M. Clemenceau has maintained the position of France with firmness but without bluster, and judging from M. Pichon's treatment of the Casablanca incident it may be expected that his administration will maintain an equally unflinching front to Germany should that Power again make the Morocco question a pretext for pressing exorbitant demands. Last week a Corsican named Benedetti gained access to the courtyard of the Ministry of the Interior and fired five revolver shots at the windows of the room in which M. Clemenceau was working. The bullets penetrated the window panes but the Premier was uninjured. The assailant is not a person of any political consequence and is not connected with any political—merely one of those individuals in whom failure to succeed in life has bred rancour and envy in their worst forms, unfortunately an increasing class in these modern days of stress and competition. President Fallieres was attacked just before by an individual who made a rush at him with a stick. The President repelled the onslaught with his walking cane but fell to the ground with his assailant who fortunately had no weapon, no revolver, dagger or bomb. This was a half-witted person unconnected with any political party. These attempts, however, have led to the adoption of special measures to ensure the safety of the President and Prime Minister and the leading members of the Government.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

A PILING UP OF HORRORS.

The details that have been reaching us of the earthquake catastrophe in Southern Calabria and Sicily are but a piling up of horrors. It is impossible to exaggerate the dread reality of the awful effects of that earth throe which in a few short moments converted a land of beauty into a scene of such utter desolation. The "Times" special correspondent, who has just visited Messina and other places devastated by the earthquake, writes from Messina, under date January 7th:—"A city ruined and deserted, the dead silence of the grave, horror stamped on the faces of the few persons who escaped and have not yet fled—that is what I have found at Messina." On the way there from Scylla and Capo del Faro the correspondent saw nothing but a panorama of destruction. Faro, Paradiso and all the villages along the coast were in ruins. On approaching Messina at sunset the extent of the disaster was not apparent, for white walls showed prettily against the dark background, but it was soon seen that nothing remained but tottering shells. Messina was dead: and the correspondent thus records his impressions of the weird and lugubrious scene :—

"I walked the length of the Corso, and then I realized the full horror of what had befallen Messina. A large city has been smashed as a glass dish would be smashed if it were thrown upon a stone floor. That any inhabitants survived seems miraculous; that the most appalling estimates of the loss of life have not been exaggerations appears evident. To go into details is useless. It is ruin everywhere. The only thing I found intact was Montorsoli's beautiful fountain of Neptune. And over all was the same awful silence. I did not see a hundred refugees. There are about 2,000 left who mostly sleep in the ships in the harbour while perhaps 6,000 are on the hills behind the town. The rest are dead or have fled. Or they are dying buried under ruins from which it is impossible to extract more than a few of those who may still remain alive. From this last blow the most unfortunate of all historic cities cannot, I fear, recover. It seems impossible that there can be another Messina; the disaster is too complete, too overwhelming. There is not a habitable building left. I suppose that comparisons have been made with the destruction of San Francisco. No real comparison is possible. I was in San Francisco five days after the earthquake and already wooden structures were being put up, work had begun on the tramway lines, and the main streets were crowded with cheerful, hopeful people. The residential portion of the city had been spared and just across the bay was Oakland to serve as a temporary place of business. The case of Messina is altogether different. Soon there will be nobody left but the troops. A small settlement may be established, but Messina has disappeared."

The Italian authorities have decided to deport from Messina all the remaining inhabitants to other places and the town will then be handed over to the military who will endeavour to create some order out of the chaos. A vast fire is still burning under the heaps of ruins in the centre of the city and the bodies of fully 120,000 of Messina's 150,000 inhabitants are believed to be lying dead under the debris, not more than 30,000 having escaped. In most cases the houses collapsed entirely, leaving only shapeless mounds of broken rubble. Most admirable rescue work has been done by Russian and British sailors and by the Italian troops, Bluejackets and Fire Brigades. All have laboured incessantly and with the utmost devotion. Wonderful promptitude and thoroughness have also been displayed in carrying out the plan of relief organised by the American Embassy and Colony in Rome. The British Bluejackets hold perhaps the highest place in the estimation of the Italian, if any distinction can be made among the helpers, all of whom have laboured in the good cause so strenuously and so well. Admiration is expressed at the perfect organization of the British ambulances and gratitude is felt at the ready and generous response of the British sailors to every appeal and the invaluable aid which they lent at the most critical time. The accounts from Calabria and the villages and towalets situated inland are very depressing. Everywhere there are hundreds of starving people, general misery and destitution and many unburied bodies. Great discontent prevails among the population as supplies are very slow in reaching them. Some localities in fact have received nothing. Many of the ruins in Messina are being flooded with diluted phenic acid in order to abate the fearful stench arising from the decomposing human remains. Earthquake shocks are still recurring in various places, causing great alarm, almost panic, among the population. Stromboli which was quiescent during the earthquake is now again in active eruption and from Etna the Director of the Observatory reports that enormous fissures have opened in the mountains behind the city which run parallel to the coast. Most generous contributions are pouring into Italy from every quarter of the world and the amount of supplies for the starving population of the afflicted districts, especially from the British warships, has been very large. The King of Italy has added a sum of £40,000 to his original contribution of £8,000 to the relief fund. The Italian Government will demand a large credit from the Chamber, £1,500,000 it is said, for the same purpose. The estimate of the damage done by the earthquake at Messina and elsewhere is put down at not less than £2,500,000—some valuations even place it as high as £5,000,000. A national loan may be issued in Italy to meet the situation. Many tragic stories are told by rescuers and survivors. In one case a rescuing party penetrating into a heap of debris found a small chamber almost intact. Seated in the middle of it was a handsome well dressed woman clasping in her hands the freshly severed head of a young child—a boy—evidently one of her children who had been decapitated by some falling masonry. It was with the greatest difficulty that the rescuers induced her to accompany them to a place of safety. The child's head had to be taken from her by force. She screamed violently when the men touched it and would not relinquish it.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

FLOODS ON THE RAND.

DAMS BURST.

Mines Deeply Flooded.

HEAVY MORTALITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

Seven inches of rain have fallen in Johannesburg in twenty-four hours and the deluge continues.

The Witwatersrand Mine, otherwise known as "Knights," is flooded to the sixth level.

Two Whites and a few Natives have been rescued, but 9 Whites and 140 to 180 Natives are in a hopeless position.

The flood from the burst dams has washed away many houses at Elsburg and 13 people have been drowned. The collapse of other dams, which is threatened, would result in a shortage of water, seriously hampering the mining industry.

CHANGES IN CHINESE OFFICIALS.

New President of the Waiwupu.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

Reuter wires from Peking that Lian Tung Yen, who succeeded Yuan Shih-k'ai *ad interim*, has been appointed President of the Waiwupu, and that the appointment of Na Tung, as Grand Councillor in Yuan Shih-k'ai's place, is confirmed.

TARIFF REFORM.

Unionist Split Reopened.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

Differences between the Unionist Tariff Reformers and the Free-fooders are becoming acute.

The extremists of the Unionist Tariff Reform Party propose to ostracise the Free-fooders, but the moderate Unionist journals urge a compromise.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in a speech at Birmingham, said that the first work of a Unionist Government would be the introduction of a Tariff Reform Budget. He urged the necessity of electing none but Unionists who accepted the party programme in its entirety.

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Marylebone last night, said that the Free-fooders would fight for their existence and refused to be hounded out of the party by underhand intriguers.

ANARCHY IN PERSIA.

Trouble Spreads to Shiraz.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

Reuter wiring from Teheran says reports from the South state that widespread anarchy and tribal fights are interrupting communications between Bushire and Shiraz. The Nationalists in Laristan, headed by Syed Hussain, have practically overthrown all semblance of the Shah's authority. The Royalists have again withdrawn from Tabriz and the Anjumans of Lahidjian and Astrabad are repudiating the present regime.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

Continental Portion at a Premium.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

The Continental portion of the Russian Loan has been issued at 89¾. It is quoted at 1¾ premium. Allotments show that the British portion was covered less than three times.

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Opposition to Chinese.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

The Commonwealth Minister for External Affairs, in a speech at Melbourne, said that the taking over of the Northern territory by the Commonwealth would provide ample land for immigrants. He strongly opposed the suggestion to admit the Chinese there.

LORD CURZON'S TOUR.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

Lord Curzon has left Buluwayo for the North. Miss Curzon has recovered.

ANGLO-INDIAN DIVORCE SUIT.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

In the Divorce Court to-day, Captain Monck-Mason, of the Munsters and the Cawnpore Volunteers, was granted a divorce and £2,000 damages. The co-respondent was Captain Edward Ernest Robinson.

CANADIAN LOAN ISSUED.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

The Canadian 8½ per cent. loan of £6,000,000 sterling was issued in London to-day at 99¼.

A FAIRLY severe snowstorm occurred in Quetta on the 23rd instant, turning latterly to sleet which has been very welcome, as some anxiety had been felt as regards irrigation water for the summer, but with this snowfall all anxiety is ended.

THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

Sir Edward Grey on European Affairs.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

THE KING'S BERLIN VISIT.

AUSTRIA'S ANTI-BRITISH FEELING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Coldstream last night, said that, after months of gloom and anxiety, he was relieved and satisfied at the Agreement between Austria and Turkey, which materially improved prospects of agreement between the Powers.

"Our discussions with France and Russia," he said, "had contributed to confidence, friendship, and peace; and the knowledge that Germany and Italy were genuinely working for peace removed the risk of friction with them."

He trusted that the visit of King Edward to Berlin would promote the confidence of Germany in our good intentions and goodwill.

"British sympathy with the new regime in Turkey," Sir Edward continued, "was unabated."

He desired better relations with Austria, but the gross charges of British malevolence were a barrier which he depended on the Austrians to remove.

Great Britain, he declared, was determined to strengthen her particular friendships in the interests of peace and to extend and improve her friendly relations with all countries.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Sir Edward Grey's speech has been well received at Vienna. Semi-official newspaper the "Fremdenblatt," says that the speech offers an excellent opportunity to terminate the unpleasant period of mutual reproaches. Austria in ready to contribute her share in returning to traditional friendly relations.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN LONDON.

Extraordinary Chase.

THREE MEN KILLED.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

Two Foreigners, at Tottenham to-day held up a motor-car which was conveying wages to a factory. Shooting the driver, they then mounted a tramcar, firing right and left, and forced the driver to proceed at top speed. The Police pursued them on motors and bicycles and caught up the assassins at Walthamstow, where more revolver-firing took place. Finally, both the men committed suicide. Altogether three persons were killed and seventeen wounded.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The two Foreigners who held up the motor-car at Tottenham were Russian Revolutionaries. The chase extended for ten miles.

WHITE STAR LINER SUNK.

No Lives Lost.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

The White Star liner "Republic," bound for the Mediterranean, with 761 souls on board, collided with an unknown vessel off Nantucket. All were rescued by a passing steamer. The "Republic" sank.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The White Star liner "Republic" collided with the Italian liner "Florida" which was damaged. 400 passengers from "Republic" were transferred to the "Florida" and thence to the "Baltic" which was proceeding to New York. Four of "Republic's" passengers were killed in the collision. "Republic" was abandoned. Ships hastened from all directions when they received wireless message from "Republic" that she was sinking.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.

Greater Shock than Messina.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

Seismometers in Great Britain, Germany, and Italy recorded this morning an earthquake more severe than that at Messina. It is supposed to have occurred 2,500 miles eastward.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

An earthquake shock was also registered at St. Petersburg and Capetown,

ITALIAN UNIVERSITY IN VIENNA.

Indignation in Rome.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The establishment of a restricted Italian University in Vienna instead of Trieste, as expected by Italy, has caused great resentment in Italy. Italian papers are filled with indignant articles, some of which charge Baron von Aehrenthal with bad faith.

THE BALKAN PROVINCES.

Union Advocated.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

A telegram from Cetinje states that the Foreign Minister speaking in Skupstina insisted on the union of Bosnia and Servia with Montenegro or autonomy of the provinces. Skupstina passed a resolution in favour of the union of Servia and Montenegro.

AMERICA'S DEFENCES.

Original Estimates Reduced.

THE PHILIPPINES STRENGHTHENED.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

Advices from Washington state that the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives has cut down the estimates for fortifications from £10,000,000 sterling to £8,000,000. The largest item is £1,000,000 for coast batteries in the Philippines.

The United States House of Representatives has adopted the reduction of appropriation for naval construction from 75,000,000 dollars to 29,000,000.

WHITE COLUMBIA.

Canadian Premier's Views.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

Telegrams from Ottawa state that, in the debate on the Address in the House of Commons, Sir W. Laurier denounced the short-sighted policy of opposition in British Columbia on the Asiatic question, which was imperilling the best interests of Canada and British Columbia. He was not opposed to the ideal of a White Columbia, but he differed as to methods, believing in negotiation and diplomacy.

HESBA STRETTON'S DEATH.

A Contradiction.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

The death of Hesba Stretton, the novelist, is contradicted.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JANUARY 24.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. s. s. "Macedonia" with the English Mails of 15th instant left here for Bombay at 12 noon to-day.

ANGLO-INDIAN V. P. P.

Scheme Vetoed by India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 23.

Speaking on the proposal of the British Post Master General to introduce the Value Payable Post between England and this country, the "Pioneer," says:—

There cannot be much doubt as to the pronouncement by Government, considering the strong opposition manifested by various trading bodies in India; and there is, moreover, the sacred cause of "Swadeshi" to be taken into account.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 23.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—

The Government of India have informed His Majesty's Secretary of State that they do not wish to participate in the scheme initiated by the British Post Office, for the establishment of an exchange between the United Kingdom and British Possessions, of packets and parcels to be paid for on delivery.

TRANSVAAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Establishment Closed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 24.

A "Pioneer's" special London telegram, dated the 23rd instant says that the Chairman of the Indian Association of the Transvaal, has announced the closing of his establishment, owing to the Government's determination to ruin unregistered Indian merchants. The Chamber of Commerce has warned Asiatics not to adopt such a course, but several other Indians have telegraphed to exporting houses to discontinue the forwarding of goods.

BENGAL CHIEF JUSTICESHIP

Sir Lawrence Jenkins.

LIKELY SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 23.

Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal, completed the necessary time for full pension on the 21st instant, and it is understood that he will retire in the spring.

The "Pioneer's" information from Home serves to confirm the report that Sir Lawrence Jenkins will succeed to the Chief Justiceship. This will cause a vacancy on the India Council, to which Sir Lawrence was only appointed last year on his retirement from the Bombay High Court.

MURDER OF A NATIVE.

Lord Kitchener's Saloon Attendant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

On Saturday a native attendant of the Saloon Carriage of the Commander-in-Chief was found murdered at the Lilloua Railway Workshops. The body was lying on the floor of the carriage with the head and throat mutilated. Two other attendants of His Excellency's Saloon Carriage are reported to be missing. The motive of murder is not known yet. Police enquiries are proceeding.

MULTAN'S RAIDING GANG.

Surrounded by the British.

CASUALTIES SMALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 23.

The Chief Commissioner, North-Western Frontier Province, reports that Multan's raiding gang was surrounded in British territory to-day. Multan and one man were killed and six prisoners taken. Our casualties were Captain Lance, 19th Lancers, severely wounded, also some casualties in the ranks, details of which are not yet known.

LATER.

A complete list of casualties now received shows Captain Lance, 19th Lancers, severely wounded; Lieutenant Curtis, 19th Lancers, slightly wounded; three men of the 19th Lancers killed and three men of the 19th Lancers wounded.

Multan's gang was led by Multan himself and was practically annihilated near Sawjai. Captain Lance's wound is in the knee and that of Lieutenant Curtis in the head.

COMBATING MALARIA.

Punjab Government's Policy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 23.

During his visit to Delhi, Sir Louis Dane received an address from the Jin community.

In reply, among other matters, he made an important reference to the Government's policy in meeting the malaria scourge.

He said: "You refer appreciatively to the efforts that we are making to combat malaria. I have seen it stated that we only moved when damage had been done. Nothing can be further from the truth. As early as June, every possible step was taken to purchase and distribute quinine through the agency of all Government establishments and to stir up all local authorities to a sense of their duties. More than 5,000 lbs. of the drug were issued, and I am glad to say that I have received many welcome assurances from different parts of the country, that, but for the action of Government in taking such timely measures, the terrible scourge would have been much worse. The difficulty was to secure a sufficient supply of quinine, and warned by this, we shall in future keep a reserved stock of 5,000 lbs. over and above our annual requirements. I have also procured tabloid-making machines, so that the drug can be more conveniently issued and dispensed and difficulties arising from the bitter taste obviated, and risk of adulteration reduced. I am also trying to induce Pinsaris and Indian druggists to assist in distributing quinine, by giving them the drug either free of charge or on very favourable terms, as we may find practicable. There is no doubt that it is a great prophylactic in our Jails. A dose of 15 grains is given to each prisoner every Monday morning, and the results have been surprising. The jails are quite healthy as regards malaria even in this exceptional year. I may give you an instance nearer home. The Normal and High Schools in Delhi are situated side by side in a very malarious quarter of the town. A weekly dose of quinine was given to all in the former, as they were sufficiently intelligent to realise the value of the prophylactic, and I am informed by Lala Sheo Dayal, Inspector of Schools, that the Normal School almost entirely escaped, while the High School was closed on account of fever. This seems conclusive proof of the value of the treatment, and I earnestly commend it to the notice of the public."

NUNDIDROOG GOLD MINE.

Outbreak of fire.

MINERS SUFFOCATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 23.

It has been found necessary to batten down the Nundidroog mine of the Kolar Gold Field, owing to an outbreak of fire last Thursday night.

It is understood that there is only about three days' supply of ore for the mills at the surface.

No information as to the origin of the fire is available, but it is presumed it was due to carelessness on the part of the coolie labourers. There were several fatalities, owing to poisonous gases, not fire, three Europeans and five natives being suffocated.

PLAGUE IN U. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 24.

The Balla district is the chief centre for plague in the United Provinces, its latest weekly return showing 93 deaths; Azamgarh District in the same week reported 42 deaths and Mainpuri District 32.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 23.

Brevet Major Colvin, 1st Sappers, joins the Military Works Services.

Captain Howell, Corps of Guides, is appointed Brigade Major to the Inspector-General of Cavalry, vice Maxwell, resigned.

Captain Branker, from Jhansi, is appointed Brigade Major, Presidency Division, vice Captain Deverell, who becomes Brigade Major, Poona Division.

Captain Rice, 64th Pioneers, becomes Brigade Major, Jhansi Brigade.

Lieutenant Thomson Glover, 1st Royal Irish Regiment, and Lieutenant Gardner, Royal Irish Rifles, are posted to the 35th Sikhs.

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE FUND.

Signor Scrinzi's Concert.

ALL Bombay Society will be present at the Empire Theatre this evening in aid of the Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake in Messina and Calabria. The theatre has been lent for the occasion and a programme has been arranged which will afford Bombay one of the best concerts ever given in the city, both from an instrumental and vocal point of view. Several new amateurs will contribute to the attractions of the evening, included among these being Miss Heaton, a daughter of Mr. Justice Heaton, who will play a 'cello solo, and Mrs. Stone, who, we believe, will also make her first appearance before a Bombay audience. We are glad to notice, too, that Mrs. Collie, after something like three years, will reappear with her violin, both as a soloist and in a duet in conjunction with Mr. Schmuck. The Governor's band will attend and play three selections. Other promising items are set forth in the programme given below:—

PART I.

Italian National Anthem.

Selection.....Madame Butterfly.....G Puccini
H. E.'s Band.

Song .....Land of the Almond Blossom.....M V White
Mr. Comfort.

Pianoforte Solo ...Andante, Menuet from Sonata Op. 39 ...Weber
Signor Scrinzi.

Song.....Ernani, Ernani involami! ...Verdi
Madame Lilian Stone.

Violin Solo .....Legende.....Bohm
Mrs. Collie.

Song .....Crucifix.....Faure
Miss Willis.

Trio for Pianoforte, Violin and 'Cello.....Andante from B flat Trio.....Mendelssohn
Miss Bolus, Mrs Collie, Sergt Saywell.

In Memoriam.

Pianoforte Solo...Marche Funebre.....Chopin
Signor Scrinzi.

PART II.

Overture .....Tancredi.....Rossini
H. E.'s Band.

Song.....Three Musketeers .....Schumann
Mr. Gillet.

Cornet Solo .....Prochiera.....Tosti
Mr. Rhenius.

'Cello Solo.....(a) Andante from Concerto .....Goltermann (b) Idyll in G. ...Beethoven
Miss Heaton.

Song ......"Waltz" from Opera "Tom Jones" ...German
Madame Lilian Stone.

Pianoforte Solo.....Ballade in A flat .....Chopin
Signor Scrinzi.

Duet for 2 Violins.....Goddard
Mrs. Collie, Mr. Schmuck.

(a) Intermezzo from Pagliacci ... .Leoncavallo
(b) Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana.....Mascagni
H. E.'s Band.

Accompanists:—Mrs. Millard, Mrs. Rhenius, Miss Gladys Heaton, Miss Bolus, Signor Scrinzi. The Erard Grand Pianoforte which will be used has been lent by Mr. K. D. Dubash.

It is requested that there be shall no applause after Signor Scrinzi's performance of Chopin's "Marche Funebre." Cav. G. Gorio, Consul for Italy, has undertaken the control of the financial part of the Concert, and will remit the proceeds to the Italian Government. Messrs. Mongini Brothers will supply refreshments during the evening, and hand over the takings to the Fund of the Concert.

We have no doubt that every seat in the theatre will be occupied. Some few tickets are, we believe, still available at Messrs Rose & Co.'s.

NEW THEATRE AT QUETTA.

Grand Variety Entertainment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JANUARY 23.

The new Theatre built in connection with the Soldiers' Club here was opened yesterday by a grand variety entertainment given by the amateurs of Quetta, under the patronage of General Aylmer, V.C., Commanding the 4th Division.

The programme consisted of three parts, the first being the usual vocal and intrumental, in which Mrs. Carter and Miss Duncan and Messrs. Colonna, Firmen, Graham, Ancliffe Scott and others took part, assisted by the band of the York and Lancs Regiment.

This was followed by a selection, "Miss Hook of Holland," specially given by the band. The Pierott troupe followed with a variety entertainment. There were five local celebrities rejoicing in such names as Mdlle, Pentetre, Signor Mooro, Professor Herod the Horrible, and so on, which names did not, however, suffice to hide their identity. They were most successful, every turn being almost up to the Empire standard. The programme issued for this part was a very witty and amusing production.

The proceeds of the entertainment will go towards the building of the Theatre and much credit is due to Colonel King Hunter, Commanding the Quetta Infantry Brigade, for the provision of this splendid Theatre. It is mainly due to his untiring energy and thought that it is so complete in all details, but the thanks of all Quetta are especially due to Major B. T. Ready. D. A. A. G., the popular Secretary of the Soldiers' Club, on whose shoulders most of the arrangements for its construction and completion fell.

The Theatre has no resemblance to the usual barnlike structure which usually does duty for a theatre in the Indian mofussil, but it is built and fitted in quite an up-to-date style, and can compare with any theatre outside the Presidency towns; in fact, it would by no means disgrace a Provincial town in England. The architect was Lieut. North, R. E., who was ably assisted by Mr. Gorman, Military Works Services. Sergeant Millsopp, of the South Wales Borderers, has painted the beautiful Regimental and other devices which adorn the walls, and both he and Mr. Holmes, the Manager of the Soldiers' Club, have worked hard to perfect the Theatre, entirely as a labour of love. The Theatre provides seating accommodation for 1,500, each seat being in full view of the stage. It is comfortably upholstered, the curtains being in rich crimson plush, and safe exits have been provided, Touring companies can now depend on obtaining a house in Quetta fitted for the production of any class of entertainment.

A BIG durbar of Mohmand Chiefs is to be held at Jellalabad during the Amir's visit there.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

Proceedings in the House of Representatives.

PRESIDENT'S LANGUAGE CONDEMNED.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A SENATOR.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

The United States House of Representatives yesterday discussed President Roosevelt's reference to the Secret Service in his recent Message to Congress. By 213 votes to 35 the House resolved to ignore any disrespectful communication coming from any source. The resolution declared that the President's language with regard to the Secret Service was unjustified, and was without a basis of fact, and it constituted a breach of privilege. The House therefore laid upon the table the obnoxious portion of the December Message, and also the Message of the 4th instant, in which the President justified his statements regarding the Secret Service by referring to the records of speeches made by members themselves in the debate preceding the reduction of the Secret Service vote.

Many Republican speakers condemned the President's language as a libel on the House, while the Democrats demanded that the President should withdraw his statements and apologise.

The sensation of the day culminated in President Roosevelt publishing details of an investigation made by the Post Office inspectors and the Secret Service, agents into the connection of Senator B. R. Tillman (Democrat) with the alleged land grab in Oregon. The President declared that Mr. Tillman used his influence as a Senator in an effort to force the Government to compel a railroad corporation to relinquish control of land grants obtained from the United States in order to enable him, his family, and his secretary to profit by the purchase of the land. He also, the President added, frequently used his Senator's privileges in the conduct of his private business.

Senator Tillman will reply to the President's allegations in the open Senate on Monday.

Rugby Football.

THE "WALLABIES" DEFEAT ENGLAND.

The Australian Amateur Rugby Union (the Wallabies) yesterday defeated England by three tries to one try. The ground was in splendid condition for the contest and a very fast game was witnessed by nearly 20,000 spectators. The "Wallabies" had practically their best team in the field but Dr. Moran, of the Sydney University Club, could not take part owing to lameness. The start of the match was a sensational one, as Mobbs, of Leicester, scored a brilliant try in the first minute. A low, lucky try was scored 20 minutes later by the Australians. The ball screwed away from the English three-quarters, who was trying to touch down. The scores were level at half-time. The play was most exciting during the second half. Russell scored a try by following up a high punt, and in the last minute Russell again scored a brilliant try, after splendid passing by the three-quarters.

The victory was due chiefly to the splendid scrum work by the forwards, who almost invariably secured the ball, giving the outsiders many fine openings.

The League Team Beaten.

The Australian Rugby League team (professionals) were beaten by Wigan by two goals, two tries to two goals one try. Early in the first half Messenger kicked a penalty goal. Then Walsh secured a try, Wigan scoring an unconverted try. In the second half Wigan added a goal from a try and also a penalty goal.

The English Turf.

NOCTUIFORM DESTROYED.

While taking part in the Ashton Hurdle Race Noctuiform fell and broke his fetlock. He was subsequently destroyed.

Australian Trade.

Mr. Ben Morgan, who recently visited Australasia to inquire into the trade possibilities and prospects has issued his report. The Australasian trade, he states, is flourishing and the industrial future is full of promise.

COMMONWEALTH LONDON OFFICES.

Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., the well-known caterers, deny that they have offered a site in Trafalgar-square to the Commonwealth for the accommodation of the latter's London offices. They have, they state, no knowledge of the alleged transaction.

A Misuse of Labels.

A WINE-SELLER IN TROUBLE.

The proprietor of a small restaurant at New Cross (a suburb of London), was yesterday fined 20s., with cost, for having sold Australian wine as Burgundy. The wholesale firm which supplied the wine to the accused admitted that the bottles had been labelled in error.

MRS. PADFIELD, the wife of the Railway Chaplain of Allahabad, died at that station of enteric fever on Friday last.

THE Assam Government announce a conference to meet at Dacca on the 25th proximo, under Mr. R. Nathan, to discuss the question of industrial development.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Reception of the Port Trustees.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay received the Chairman and Trustees of the Karachi Port Trust at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 20th January, at Government House, Karachi. His Excellency on the previous day made a careful and thorough inspection of the harbour, at the invitation of the Trustees, on board the Port Trust steamer "Richmond Crawford." His Excellency opened the proceedings by informing the Trustees that after giving the question the most careful consideration he had determined to sanction the purchase of the Municipal land required for the new export yard in accordance with the desire of the Trustees, and without the imposition of any restriction not laid down in the Karachi Port Trust Act. His Excellency then informed the Trustees that he hoped the Bill for the amendment of the Karachi Port Trust Act would shortly become law, and assured them that its passage would be facilitated to the utmost. His Excellency then enquired whether there were any other points which the Trustees would like to bring to his notice. The Chairman, Mr. Mules, briefly addressed His Excellency. He first on behalf of the Board expressed their most sincere and grateful thanks to His Excellency for the very great care and minute attention which he had so kindly given to the plans for the improvement of the harbour, for having undertaken an inspection of the harbour and the works in progress, and for the ample opportunity he had afforded the Trustees of bringing their wants to his notice, which, the Trustees felt convinced would have a most beneficial effect on the future, interests of the Port. He expressed the Board's acknowledgments of the steady support which of late years they had received from His Excellency's Government. He particularly disclaimed for the Port of Karachi any idea of rivalry with that of Bombay, an idea which must seem absurd to any one familiar with the conditions of the two ports. All that Karachi claimed was that she is by far the largest wheat exporting port in India, and one of the largest in the world, and there could be no doubt that her export trade in this direction must inevitably greatly expand in the near future, while proportionately her exports under other heads and her import trade must follow suit; therefore the Trustees considered it incumbent on them to provide as early as possible the facilities, without which this trade cannot be handled. He thanked His Excellency for the decision regarding the purchase of Municipal land which had just been communicated to the Trustees, and said he could assure His Excellency that is was one which would commend itself not only to the Trustees and the Municipality, but to the public of Karachi. Mr. Mules went on to say that His Excellency had so closely examined works in progress and already carried out, that it was now almost superfluous to point out the great progress which had been made in the past few years in connection with reclamation of valuable lands, extended wharfage, provision of Port Trust railway rolling stock, additional dredgers, tugs, barges, and numerous other items. Two very important works he would specially mention, viz., the new Manora light now under erection and almost completed, of over a million candle power, and costing over a lakh of rupees and the recent placing of an order for a floating crane at a cost of over two lakhs of rupees. With reference to the proposed western wharfage scheme, in soliciting His Excellency's interest and support in carrying this out, he would specially lay stress upon the fact that the Trustees could not deal satisfactorily with and fully utilize their present warfage extension until the western wharves, or at least some of them, were ready for use, because under existing trade conditions it would be practically impossible to relay the Kiamari yard to serve all the berths without throwing a large number of them at a time out of work. He mentioned it was the Board's intention to carry out this western wharfage scheme under contract and that the Trustees hoped when the time came, they would be allowed to raise the necessary loan on a sterling basis in England, or a rupee basis in India, as they might find most advantageous to their interests. Mr. Mules mentioned that negotiations were proceeding with the East India Tramway Co., Ltd, regarding compensation to be paid owing to the erection of the overbridge on Bunder Road. Correspondence was also going on regarding the new Customs House and Port Trust Offices, as to which the Trustees had requested permission to offer a reward of Rs. 10,000 for a plan, but that if, as was now understood, the Government Architect who had just visited Karachi would be able to prepare the plans the Trustees would be glad that he should do so. He spoke of the negotiations with the Municipality as to banding the Lyari River at Dhobi Ghat, and mentioned that the Port Trust were prepared to pay half the cost—about 65,000 rupees—in view of the injurious effect upon the harbour channel when this mountain torrent comes down in flood. He touched upon the charges made for services rendered to the Military Department, as to which a question had recently arisen, and pointed out what, he said, was fully admitted by the Local Military authorities, that the Karachi Port Trust made a point of doing all in its power for the convenience of trooping generally, and were in fact about to expend a very large sum in providing new and improved facilities for the purpose. A local Military Committee had recently met upon the subject, at which he and Mr. Thole had been present, and the conclusion arrived at was one satisfactory to the Port Trust, and he trusted that when the matter came before His Excellency's Government the claim of the Port Trust to receive fair compensation for their outlay would receive His Excellency's support. Mr. Mules concluded by again thanking His Excellency for the great interest he had shown in connection with the affairs of the Port Trust.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency remarked that he was glad to find the decision regarding Municipal land so acceptable to the Trustees, and to receive the Trustees' acknowledgments of support they had received from Government. He said that he concurred entirely with the Trustees' view of the absurdity of rivalry between Bombay and Karachi. At the same time he fully recognized that, without in any way clashing with Bombay, Karachi had her own hinterland for which the port has the natural outlet, and that he felt no doubt that, concurrently with the agricultural development of that hinterland, Karachi must develop and her trade increase. In connection with the western wharfage scheme laid before him by the Trustees, His Excellency said that it was a well-conceived and carefully thought out scheme. If it erred at all, the error was on the side of modesty and the Trustees might rest assured he recognized the urgent necessity of speedy extension of the wharfage in this direction, and they would receive his full support in carrying it out. In connection with the combined Customs House and Port Trust Office, His Excellency said that he hoped it would be possible for the Government Architect to prepare the plans, as he had already had an opportunity of examining some which Mr. Wittit had prepared, and felt sure that if he undertook this work, which he was anxious to do, the result would be the erection of buildings which, from architectural and other points of view, would be a source of the greatest satisfaction to the Trustees and Karachi generally.

Referring to the banding of the Lyari, he considered the execution of this scheme most desirable.

as it would not only be beneficial to the harbour and provide the Municipality with a considerable area of land which in the future would be available for building purposes, but would also permanently connect with the main city of Karachi an inhabitated area which at present at certain seasons became temporarily an island. He considered it very important that this area should not even temporarily be cut off from the rest of the city. His Excellency then said that the Trustees might rest assured that any questions at issue with the Military Department, and the Tramway Co., would, if, and when, they came before his Government, receive full and careful consideration; at this stage he could of course say no more as to this. In conclusion, he had been keenly interested in his examination of the harbour improvements generally, and was very glad he had the opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the Trustees; that he felt the personal knowledge which he had acquired during his stay at Karachi of the Trustees individually, and of the efficient and business-like methods under which the work of the Port Trust was conducted would be of great assistance to him in dealing with the questions connected with the Trust. In saying farewell to the Trustees, he expressed his wishes for their success in their efforts for the improvement of the Port, and his hopes for its prosperous future.

PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS.

Commission of Inquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 23.

"It may be taken," says the "Pioneer," "that there is no immediate prospect of a Commission being appointed by the Government of India, to enquire into the rise in prices of food-grains. The matter is in the hands of the Finance Department, who may be expected first of all to address the Secretary of State on the subject, as collateral issues of various kinds are involved. Abnormal conditions still obtain in several of the provinces, owing to a partial failure of the last monsoon and delay in the cold weather rains; and it is held that, while these last, they would obscure the question."

NEW INDIAN FACTORY BILL.

Early Publication.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 23.

The new Indian Factory Bill, embodying the amendments proposed by the Factory Commiseion, will be published before the end of the current Calcutta session. Opinions and criticism of its provisions will then be invited in the usual course, ample time being given for the receipt of these from local Governments and public bodies.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Effect of the New Tariff.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 23.

The effect produced upon the receipts of the Indian Telegraph Department, by the introduction of the new Inland Tariff on the 1st instant, cannot yet be estimated. Returns will be available by the middle of next month, showing how the bulk of the traffic has been affected by the abolition of the old ordinary class, and the readjustment of charges in the two classes remaining.

INDIA MINING AND GEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Programme of Annual Meeting

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 23.

A useful programme has been arranged for the annual meeting of the Mining and Geological Institute of India, which takes place here on Friday, the 29th, and Saturday, the 30th inst.

The proceedings include the reading on Friday morning at the rooms of the Asiatic Society in Park Street, of papers on the proposed electrification of the Dishergarh Colliery by Mr. G. Miller, on the Mining Department of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, by Mr. E. H. Robertson, on the Nagpur Exhibition, by Mr. Z. L. Fermor, and on the Waters of Bikanir, by Mr. W. H. Pickering, when a discussion will also take place.

The annual dinner will be held on Friday evening at the Volunteer Headquaters, and the following morning there will be an instructive excursion to inspect the Sibpur College.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE LAURI.

Comedian Ends his Life.

Mr. George Lauri, for many years the foremost comic opera comedian in Australia, committed suicide at Manly on January 5. For some months past Mr. Lauri had been living in retirement, with intervals of travel, in the hope of recovering from a complaint believed to be incipient softening of the brain. Latterly he had been residing at Renado Tea Gardens, Bay View, with his wife, and since the New Year he had been more cheerful. However, just before noon on January 5, in a fit of depression, he cut his throat with a razor.

Mrs. Lauri heard a cry from the verandah, and on rushing out found her husband with his throat cut and a bloodstained razor on the ground by his side. His last words were:—"I have done it. I am tired of life."

In theatrical circles for nearly a year past it had become generally known or supposed that Mr. Lauri would never return to the stage. Profound abstractions and melancholy were shaken off repeatedly, only to return, suggesting incipient brain trouble. His last appearance was at Her Majesty's Theatre in April of last year, at a complimentary benefit, after a trip to Colombo. He subsequently went to America, returning to Sydney some time back.

LIQUOR TRADE IN BOMBAY.

Important Evidence.

On Saturday at the Customs House, Bombay, some important evidence was recorded by the Abkari Committee, which again met under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Logan, Commissioner of Customs. Some prominent merchants in wines, spirits and liquors were examined.

Mr. Dossabhai Merwanji Merwanji Oomrigar, of Messrs. D. C. Oomrigar & Co., was the first witness examined. Asked by the Chairman whether it was not necessary to protect consumers against bogus labels, witness said that consumers were in no way deceived because they got liquor for the price which they paid. Whether colouring of the spirit was a bad practice was the next question asked, to which the witness replied that every liquor required colouring, which was allowed by the Excise Department. Diluted spirit was sold in retail shops. They supplied mofussil customers always in bottles, to which they first affixed labels. None of their constituents put on the labels. High class Hindus, who were prohibited from taking drink by religion, did not drink secretly. At least they did not come to his shop.

Mr. Setalwad—Do not Hindus drink it to ward off the plague? A—Yes. Some do.

Continuing, Mr. Oomrigar said that, of late, foreign liquor was regarded as a specific against the plague. Under the belief that foreign liquor warded off the epidemic they took to foreign liquor, but not quite largely. The increase in the consumption of foreign liquor during the last ten or twelve years was to be traced to this belief, which was generally prevalent among the labouring classes.

THE PRICE OF LIQUOR.

Asked as to whether the prices of cheap foreign liquor were not much lower than of country-made liquor, witness pointed out by comparing the prices and strength of different stuffs that it was not so. Some foreign stuff was sold at the same price as country liquor, but then it was half the strength of the latter. Again, since April next, owing to the revised limit of strength they would not be able to sell a bottle for less than one rupee and five annas, which they sold at present for one rupee and two annas. He considered that a uniform strength of 20 to 25 under-proof would be desirable if prescribed in the whole presidency. The under-proof test would not be quite suited, as superior brands' strength ranged between 20 and 25 under-proof.

The witness said that the present license fees were heavy.

The Chairman:—I think it is nothing like the fee that it might fetch if the business were put to auction sale, as in the case of country liquor.

Mr. Oomrigar:—I do not think it can be put up to auction sale. We have outstandings to the extent of several lakhs; and if the licences were periodically put up to auction sale, no merchant, however enterprising, would venture to lay out large capital in the business.

The Chairman:—Does heavy fee compel you to raise the prices.

Mr. Oomrigar:—No, the competition is so strong that we cannot raise the prices. We would be placed at a great disadvantage in competing with those whose licence fee is small. The heavy licence fee does not fall on the consumer. It cuts off our profit.

The Chairman:—Then it is the competition which cuts off prices and not the heavy fees. I think, then, the licences should be curtailed.

Mr. Oomrigar submitted that the maximum fee should be the same as recommended by the Abkari Commission of 1884 and which was done away with by an Assist ant Collector in his zeal to increase the revenue by assessing the fees according to sales. The sale was not a fair criterion to judge profits. Although their sales had been greatly increased since 1884, the profits had dwindled down owing to very heavy duties levied since 1884.

Dr. Dadachanji:—There is a fixed scale at Calcutta. A—Yes.

Dr. Dadachanji:—Do you approve of it?

Mr. Oomrigar replied in the affirmative and pointed out that the fees in Calcutta and Madras were considerably lower than the fees charged in Bombay. His firm paid Rs. 2,500 a year. This he considered to be very excessive.

RESTRICTIONS NOT NEEDED.

There should be a fixed maximum and minimum fee. There was no necessity of controlling bottling in Bombay, because there had been no abuse of it nor had there been any complaint against it and the law did not allow it. There was not a single instance of essences being imported or blended with the stuff bottled in Bombay. Methylated spirit was not used as a drink, nor did he know of any process by which it could be made potable. The methylated spirit that came from Calcutta was very weak. It was imported there from Java and other places. No bottling was done after sunset in his godown.

The Chairman:—Then you would have no restriction on bottling in Bombay on the ground that there was no abuse discovered and that labelling did not matter at all.

The Witness:—It would also involve more expense if it were done under a particular warehouse and cause much inconvenience on the score of labour.

About the graduated duty he did not think the suggestion to be practicable. If heavy duties were placed on cheap foreign liquor, it might lead to fradulent invoices. Respectable firms would not do it, but less reputable merchants would not scruple about it and the former would have to suffer.

Replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Procter, witness said that the consumption of cheap foreign liquor had not increased at the expense of country-made liquor, but independently, as the people who did not touch liquor before used it now as a preventive against the plague.

The Hon'ble Mr. Procter:—Is cheap foreign spirit more deleterious than country liquor? A—I don't think so.

The Hon'ble Mr. Procter:—Do you know that the consumption of beer is growing among Indians.

The witness said that he thought so. The millhand had also taken to it. If beer were allowed in native retail shops, there was no objection. If the country and foreign liquor were allowed to be retailed in one and the same shop, country liquor would also be in demand. Cheap wines were used by druggists.

Asked by Mr. Procter, witness said that the sale of country liquor was satisfactory for the last ten years, and there was noticeable a tendency among people to take to foreign liquors.

Mr. Procter:—They take to it because they like it better?

The witness replied that it might be so. He considered the labels showing the country of origin as required by the Merchandise Marks Act to be sufficient, and he did not consider any restrictions on foreign liquor desirable as it would be a burden upon the people and would lead to dishonesty in some instances in the vend of liquors. It would not be in the interests of the trade to give the description of manufacture, as the manufacturers would be loth to disclose the secrets of their business.

BOGUS LABELS.

Mr. Dajibhai D. Baria agreed in the main with the evidence given by Mr. Oomrigar. He thought that if the limit of 15 under-proof was prescribed it should be for the whole of India, otherwise the consumers requiring stuff of 20 to 25 under-proof would get it direct from other presidencies. He imported rum direct and he also diluted spirit in Bombay and labelled it as rum. He had not heard that rectified spirit was sold the name of "Fine Pale Brandy." It was not possible for the consumer to know whether the stuff was pure or adulterated.

Replying to Mr. Procter, witness said that different labels were supplied for the same liquor to different shops, so that different merchants put up different prices on the same stuff. Fictitious labels were used in every country. Witness pointed out the bogus labels which he was making use of and also showed how merchants in England and elsewhere were doing the same in the interests of the trade. He did not think that country liquor was in any way superior to cheap foreign liquor. He was opposed to the shops being located in Government buildings of one model.

Mr. B. H. J. Rustomji agreed with the previous witnesses as to the difficulty of labelling. The shippers carried out the wishes of the importers in such matters and they could not give a correct description because the stuff first came to the blenders from manufacturers and then it came to the shippers. People did not care to know what the stuff was, so long as they felt a sensation in their throat when they drank it. They liked to have "ardent" stuff.

A STATEMENT CHALLENGED.

Mr. F. Kathoke said that bottling should be allowed only under strict supervision of the Excise Department. He did not do the bottling business. He imported his stuff in bottles that were labelled in Europe. He objected especially to bottling of wines which were sold as cheap as beer, because they were adulterated with "sour claret," grapes, etc.

Replying to Dr, Dadachanji, witness said that blood collected at the Bandora slaughter-house and obtained by Messrs. Croft, Mody and Co., at the Bandora slaughter-house, was used in purifying the cheap wine bottled in Bombay. He did not import rum, but if his up-country constituents wanted it, he bought it from Messrs. Oomrigar or Baria at trades' rates and then sold it to his customers at a profit.

At the conclusion of Mr. Kathoke's evidence Mr. Dossabhai Oomrigar said that he wished, with the permission of the Chairman, to put one question to Mr. Kathoke. He did not like to allow his statement to go unchallenged, as it was a malicious libel on the trade and would do great harm to the business of those who did bottling in Bombay. Mr. Khatoke did not do the bottling business, and therefore he could hit his rivals who did that business, by making such allegations. But Mr. Kathoke did not know anything about the bottling, and Mr. Oomrigar challenged him to give a single instance in which "sour claret," grapes, and blood from the Bandora slaughter-house was used in what he called "bottling the wine."

Mr. Baria joined in the protest and asked Mr. Kathoke to prove his allegations, saying that their godowns where bottling was done were subject to inspection by the Customs officers.

Mr. Kathoke—I have already said that it is difficult to prove these things, besides being defamatory.

The Chairman said that he would take it down that Mr. Oomrigar and Mr. Baria did not agree with the statements made by Mr. Kathoke.

The Committee then adjourned.

MR. PUNCH'S PAGEANT.

Virile, but never virulent. This description fittingly sums up the essense of the humour, expressed by sane and sound artistic methods, which has made "Punch" the institution it is. The art of caricature is almost as old as sculpture and painting; and the examples which "Punch" has given to the world stand and something essentially distinctive, and, what is perhaps more to the point, thoroughly and typically English.

The delightful exhibition now brought together at the Leicester Galleries enables one to compare with great profit the various styles which have made the fame of their creators from the days of "Dicky" Doyle. There is, as Mr. E. V. Lucas points out in his charming and sympathetic introductory essay to the catalogue the "best known picture in the world"—the present cover of "Punch"—to prove Doyle's nimble fancy and sound draughtsmanship: but it is to the cartoon that attention is naturally directed when the original drawings come to be examined. These are arranged, by the way, in an excellent order—in chronological sequence, by which their salient features and their expression of the "signs of the times" may be readily assimilated. Leech comes first in this connection, and his "rising generation" sketches are wonderfully true to life, while with the "Mr. Briggs" series his vivacious mind carried him along as a maker of merriment up to 1864, the "Street Fight" being his last contribution. From him came two famous cartoons—the notable Crimea one, and the "Beggar on Horseback" (Napoleon III.) which caused Thackeray to sever his connection with the paper.

It is to Tenniel—now honourably dubbed "Sir John" and venerable but happily vigorous, although his place as chief cartoonist is now filled by Mr. Linley Sambourne—that the palm must go for those weekly full-page drawings which are the very life of the paper. A veritable history of the Victorian era, these fine conceptions contain two or three which are unquestionably masterpieces. Of these, "Dropping the Pilot"—picturing the dismissal of Bismarck by the Kaiser Wilhelm—and which appeared in 1890, sums up all Tenniel's strength of workmanship, dramatic force, and imagination. It is a cartoon that stands alone, and it is not surprising that the owner of the original drawing, Lord Rosebery, places the value of £500 upon it. Both Gladstone and Beaconsfield live again in the many pointed drawings with which Tenniel enriched "Punch's" pages from about the late sixties to the year 1880, when the "Sunset" cartoon infused as the artist's work so frequently was with the strongly human note, shows the defeat of the Conservative Party as eloquently and with as much freedom from rancour as was the case in 1874, when "The Final Heat" recorded the defeat of Gladstone.

On the social side, the two artists who stand out as supreme of their kind are Charles Keene and Du Maurier. Marvellous drawings did Keene do of the simple folk and their funny ways, but his genius was not confined to vigorous lines and effective composition. His jokes were equal in merit, and this is saying much. Du Maurier had a style of his own, and the best of his many satires on the feeble fashions which obtained from the introduction of the crinoline, about 1875, up to the idiotic "æsthetic" craze show that French influence, or regard for actual finish, which he was practically the first to bring to what may be termed journalistic illustration. Phil May in turn came to the front as a sort of natural successor to Keene with his masterly economy of touch and his inimitable treatment of the "gamin." These men form, indeed a galaxy of brilliant artists who certainly shine as the chief stars in the Punch's crown, and their originals, here set out for admiration and study, impress one with peculiar force, and breathe forth a certain spiritual atmosphere that cannot be resisted by the thoughtful. Of the living men who keep up in such a truly wonderful way the light-hearted satire and the genial treatment of the nations' doings it is scarcely necessary to speak. Mr. Harry Furniss, fluent, alert, and with a bold decorative touch, has his superb "Soap" picture to his infinite credit. Like the famous piece of advice of Mr. Punch—the "Don't" to those about to marry (which appeared as early as 1845, by the way, in Douglas Jerrold's day)—this has passed into the actual life of the people, and is not likely ever to be forgotten. Mr. Linley Sambourne is a "stylist" in line, and he well maintains his most difficult task of providing the chief cartoon, while Mr. Bernard Partridge, with often a delicate decorative feeling that is by no means wasted or out of place, most successfully supplies the 'second' page drawing. Mr. Raven Hill practically takes Phil May's place, and Mr. E. T. Reed in the domain of pure burlesque is quite by himself. Indeed, in this practicular department—the one which one often regrets is not utilised more frequently—there is his marvellously clever "Beardsley" skit—the "Britannia" picture from one of the almanacs that is of its kind unsurpassable.

"Punch" remains the delight of everybody whose sense of humour is refined, but vigorous withal; and this most interesting exhibition brings forward Mr. Punch's strength, his vitality, and his most fascinating past history in a way which is sure to make his splendid "Pageant" one of the most potent attractions of the moment.

THE VICEREGAL WEDDING.

The following is the list of names of Indian Gentlemen attending the reception after the wedding on the 20th January:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Asutosh Mookerjee, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Sharfuddin, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lall Mohan Dass, the Hon'ble Maung Bah Too, Mrs. Bah Too and Mr. and Mrs. Hla Oung, the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammed Sahib Bahadur, the Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammed Ali Muhammed Khan of Muhammedabad, the Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha and Mrs. Sinha, the Hon'ble Rai Kishori Lall Gossami Bahadur, the Hon'ble the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, the Hon'ble Babu Kali Pada Ghosh, the Hon'ble Babu Deva Prasad Sarbadhikari, the Hon'ble Babu Radha Charan Pal, Mirza Shujaut Ali Begg, Khan Bahadur, Mr. Tomoh Hirata, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Inagaki, Colonel Haji Shah Begg Khan, Sir Gooroo Dass Banerjee, Sir Chunder Madhab Ghose, Mr. Saroda Charan Mitter, His Highness the Maharaja of Chattarpur, Maharaja Sir Rabaneswar Prasad Singh of Gidhour, Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Maharaja and Maharani of Mourbhanj, Maharaja Monindra Chandra Nandi of Kashim Bazar, Raja Bahadur Ranjit Singh of Nashipur, Raja Pyari Mohan Mukharjee, Raja Benoy Krishna Deb, the Rajah Bahadur of Balasore, Raja Sir Saurendra Mohan Tagore, Raja Bejoy Singh Dhudhuria of Azimguuj, Nawab Bahadur Syed Amir Hussein, Nawab A. F. M. Abdar Rahaman, Nawab Saiyid Muhammed, Khan Bahadur, Nawab Walla Kadr Saiyid Hussein Ali Mirza of Murshidabad, Maharaj Kumar Gopal Lall Roy of Rungpur, Maharaj Kumar Kristo Das Law, Maharaj Kumar Hutwa, Maharaj Kumar of Sikkim, Prince Kumr Kadr Mirza Abid Ali Bahadur of Oudh family, Prince Saw Yan Naing and Princess Myingondine, Kumar Ronendra Narain Roy, Kumar Satya Sree Ghosal, Kumar Rameswar Malia, Kumar Sarat Chandra Singh, Risaldar Major Abdul Aziz Sardar, Bahadur, Subadar Major Madho Singh Rana Sardar Bahadur, Rai Hira Lall Bose Bahadur, Sahibzada Ahmed Hussain Khan, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Khan Bahadur Moulvi Abdul Jubbar, Mr. A. Ahmed, Dr. and Mrs. P. K. Ray, and Miss Ray, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Sen, Rai Lalit Mohan Singh Raya Bahadur, Rai Moni Lall Nahar Bahadur Babu Bhupendranath Basu, Babu Niranjan Mukerjee, Mr. R. N. Mukerjee, Mr. R. D. Mehta, Syed Ali Bilgrami, Colonel and Mrs. K. P. Gupta, the Jaghirdar of Arni, Mr. J. M. Cursetjee, Babu Dhanput Singh Nowlaka, Rai Priya Lall Ganguly Bahadur, Captain Vindeshwari Prasad Singh, Mr. P. N. Mukerjee, Lala Phul Chand Halaswasya, Rai Sahib Lala Janki Pershad, Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Banerjee, Babu Nilambar Mookerjee, Mr. R. H. M. Rustomjee, Rai Sita Nath Rai Bahadur, Maharaj Kumar Reshee Case Law, Babu Amulyadhone Addy, Dr. Haridhone Dutt, Khan Bahadur Bâdruddin Haidar, Babu Priyanath Mullik, Mr. and Mrs. Ghosal, Babu Jadu Nath Sen, Kumar Dinendra Narain Roy, Dr. Jogendra Nath Ghose, Rai Hari Ram Goenka Bahadur, Dr. Kailash Chundra Bose Rai Bahadur, Maulvi Serajul Islam Khan Bahadur, Mr. I. J. Cohen, Mr. D. J. Cohen, Sardar Kahan Singh of Nabha, Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, Babu Moti Lall Ghose, Rai Narendra Nath Sen Bahadur, Babu Srish Chandra Sarbadhicari, and Mr. N. N. Ghose.

WEDDING AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 19.

On Monday last, January 18th, the marriage of Miss Frances A. S. Scott with Mr. Herbert J. Hoare, Indian Civil Service, was solemnized at St. John's Church. The bride is the daughter of the late Mr. John Scott, C.B., and Mrs. Scott, of Halkshill, N. B., and the bridegroom is Inspector-General of Registration and Deputy Director of Land Records for the United Provinces. The church was prettily decorated for the occasion and a full choral service was conducted by the Reverend W. A. H. Parker, M.A., Chaplain of Secunderabad, Mr. V. R. Marcar, the Organist, rendering the musical part of it with much effect on the fine new organ. The bridal pair were comparative strangers to this part of India, but the bride's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dunlop, invited a large number of their friends to the wedding. The bestman was Mr. H. G. Warburton, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, U.P., and the bride was attended by two little bridesmaids, Miss Winnifred and Miss Doris Murray, the daughters of Major J. W. Murray, R.E., of the Arsenal, Secunderabad, and two handsome little train-bearers, Master Ronald Dunlop, the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Dunlop, of the Nizam's Railway, and Master Harvey Murray, who were dressed as pages of the Louis XVI period. The former looked very pretty in frocks of white mousseline de soie and valenciennes lace and insertion, threaded with turquoise blue ribbon, a knotted Empire sash of the same shade and bonnets of white mousseline with rosettes and strings of turquoise ribbon completing their dainty toilettes, set off by a blister pearl and gold brooch, presented by the bridegroom, and bouquets of pink roses tied with blue ribbon. The pages wore pretty gold scarf-pins presented by the bridegroom, and their white-satin suits were finished off with beautiful fine lace frills and button-holes of violets. The bride looked very graceful in a handsome white-satin Princess robe, over which fell in lovely folds a veil of rare old Spanish lace that had been worn on a like occasion by her grandmother; a yoke and sleeves of tucked chiffon and soft folds of old lace, fastened with pearl passementerie and sprays of white heather and orange blossom, effectively finished off the bodice, and she wore her mother's bridal lace veil over a garland of orange blossoms fastened with a double-heart pearl brooch with a shamrock of turquoises. The other ornaments were a diamond brooch-pendant, the gift of the bridegroom, and an Oriental pendant of pear-shaped pearls and emeralds, the gift of a favourite aunt, while the bridal bouquet was composed of a shower of white lilies, asparagus, and maidenhair fern. The service took place at 4-30 p. m., and the hymns chosen were "The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden" and "How Welcome was the Call." After the signing of the register, the Wedding March was played, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hoare drove to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop, who held a reception. The garden was charmingly arranged with red carpetting, seats, tables and flowers, and under a large shamiana the bride and bridegroom received the congratulations of all present, a photograph of the bridal party and friends having been taken, after which the bride cut the handsome cake which was placed in the centre of the shamiana. The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed in a most felicitous speech by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, K.C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad, and the bridegroom returned thanks in a graceful and happy speech. Shortly after Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hoare drove away amidst a shower of rice, with the good wishes of all present. The bride's going away dress was of Nather blue cachemere de soie, made in directoire style, and trimmed with point de gaze lace, and she wore a hat of soft grey silk adorned with a long ostrich feather of the same Nather blue shade. The honeymoon is to be spent at Ellora. A very large number of handsome presents had been received, which were sent direct to Mr. and Mrs. Hoare's future home in the United Provinces. There were present at the reception the elite of English and Native Society of Secunderabad and Hyderabad.

THE DISASTER IN SYDNEY HARBOUR.

Fifteen Bluejackets Drowned.

A naval pinnace from H.M.S. Encounter was run down off Garden Island, Sydney, early on Jan. 5 by the steamer Dunmore, and 15 sailors were drowned. The disaster is about the worst on the records of Sydney Harbour, and brings to mind the submarine mine explosion at Middle Head some 15 years ago. Then, however, the loss of life was not nearly so great as on this occasion.

The story of this happening is a short one, and owing to the fact that the Dunmore went to sea soon after the accident, as well as the strictly-observed orders that only a bare statement of the fact is to be supplied on the warship, the true word-picture has yet to be made at the public enquiry which must be held as affecting the merchant steamer. H.M.S. Encounter is alongside Garden Island, the naval depot, and on Monday her ship's company began the periodical musketry practice at the Randwick rifle ranges. It was in pursuance of this that the ill-fated party left the ship on the morning of January 5, numbering all told about 60 of all ranks, in charge of Lieutenant R. G. Dinwiddy. The men, having been mustered on deck, were embarked in the pinnace, which was taken in tow by the Garden Island steamer No. 19, by which the officer travelled, and proceeded on a course for Man-o-War Steps, Fort Macquarie. The party left the ship shortly after half-past six, the pinnace being towed by the steamer at the end of 50 or 60 yards of stout line. Near Mrs. Macquarie's Point the steamer Dunmore, a well-known south coast trader, was seen on a course for Wooloomooloo Bay, having discharged cargo at Blue's Point, North Sydney. What happened then has yet to be cleared up by the enquiries that must be held.

On one hand it is said the steamer gave no whistles, but came steadily along at a fair rate of speed, those on the bridge apparently not seeing the boat in tow of the launch. On the other side, it is asserted, that as the vessels approached each other the naval steamer suddenly altered her course and made a collision inevitable. Whatever the cause may have been the fact remains that the Dunmore, having cleared the towing steamer, crashed into the pinnace on the starboard side forward and completely capsized her, throwing her passengers into the water, and passing steadily on over the wreckage, and among the floundering men. The whole thing was a matter of moments. So suddenly indeed did the situation become threatening and dangerous that the men in the pinnace had not time to cut the tow-line, although they endeavored to do so.

"There was hardly time for excitement or confusion," one of the officers of the Encounter said this morning. "We saw the boatload of men away and the next moment it seemed we heard the crash of the collision. We saw what had happened and an alarm was at once given to clear away boats for rescue work. The men picked up were taken to their ship and a roll was called, which showed that there were 14 missing. In addition Artisan Gregory, when picked up, was in a very bad way, and although every endeavour was made to resuscitate him, the efforts being continued for over an hour, it was not possible to restore him to life. That brought the list of deaths up to 15."

The following is a list of the drowned men:—Ordinary seamen—A Gerling, D. Balcombe, E. Marsh, A. Hill, W. Evans, G. Barrell, C. Hornsby, F. Bristowe, D. Strelitz. Able seaman—J. Outten. Stokers—W. Cunningham, A Searle, H. Humberstone, A. Doun. Artisan—F. Gregory.

The men drowned were all young, having spent only from twelve months to two years in the service. The exception was Gregory, artisan (plumber's mate), who had seen eight years' service, but even he was only 28 years old. He was also the only married man of those drowned. His widow, it is thought, is in Liverpool. The 15 men lost were all from England, and in their case the usual custom in entering the navy had been followed. They had gone into barracks at Shotley, in Essex, for preliminary training before they were 18 years old, and after this training were drafted to other ships. The instruction given in these barracks now takes the place of that previously followed under the old training ship system. At least six of the men drowned were from London, namely, Balcombe, Hornsby, Hill, Marsh, Bristowe, and Outten. Many of those who lost their lives were known to be good swimmers, and it is suggested that the accoutrements they were wearing were so heavy that they were encumbered in the water, but this theory is discounted by some sailors who say that the weight of the material was not likely to prove so serious as this, especially as the arms were not slung. They suggest that the reason the men went down so quickly was that they were stunned in the collision. The men were all wearing their belts and ammunition pouches, but the ammunition had not been served out, and was carried in boxes in the boat.

Scarcely had the knowledge of the sad catastrophe reached the naval authorities when four boats with the necessary diving apparatus were despatched to the scene, and the men got rapidly to work but notwithstanding the strenuous efforts put forth, it was some time before the first body was recovered. After this the gruesome work continued with greater quickness, and body after body was brought to the surface. Before midday 10 of the bodies of the unfortunate men had been recovered. No sooner had divers got to work when the water police came on the scene, and dragging operations were started.

The divers worked in the immediate neighbourhood of the accident, while the police boats kept some distance away, slowly moving in a circle around to prevent any bodies being carried away by the currents. The work had not progressed long before the police boats were reported to have found two of the bodies. When the dead men were brought to the surface their comrades wrapped the Union Jack round them, and they were each in their turn conveyed to the Encounter, and placed side by side under an awning on deck. Eventually the whole of the corpses were recovered.

The spectacle was melancholy in the extreme, and as dead body after dead body was brought aboard a feeling of depression and sadness settled deeply on all connected with the ship.

There were few civilians about at the time the steamer cut down the pinnace. Four persons, however, were seated at Macquarie Point at 6.30 and they had a full view of the sad occurrence. Alexander Browles, one of the four, said the No. 19 steamer put off from Garden Island with the pinnace in tow and laden with bluejakets. Shortly afterwards the Dunmore, from up the harbour, rounded the point and was making for Wooloomooloo Bay. The steamer was bearing down on the pinnace, and a collision appeared imminent. When the drogher was about 200 yards off the men in the pinnace called to those in charge of the steamer towing them to let go the rope, so that the pinnace could swing round and avert the accident, which was momentarily nearing realisation, but before anything could be done the Dunmore was upon the small craft, which capsized with the impact. The broken pinnace, which disappeared after the collision, came up nose first and a number of men clambered on to the bow, but she speedily disappeared again. While the men were struggling in the water the crew of the Dunmore cut adrift a small boat that had been trailing in her wake. Some men-o'-warsmen boarded the craft and rescued several of their mates, while the steamer, which had been towing the pinnace effected other rescues. After the impact the Dunmore ran fully 200 yards towards Woolloomooloo Bay before she could be stopped. One of the Encounter's men swam ashore to Macquarie Point, and he was hauled to the rocks by Mr. Brownlee and one of his companions, the unfortunate fellow being in an exhausted state when he was brought to land.

Another spectator from the shore, a military officer, who saw the collision, said the pinnace seemed to turn a complete somersault when hit by the steamer. The noise of the impact he said, could be distinctly heard on shore.

During the morning an enquiry was opened on board H. M. S. Encounter and a number of witnesses were examined. The enquiry continued throughout the greater portion of the day, but the nature of the evidence was not made public.

CYCLING IN FRANCE.

Bayonne is a fascinating old-world town surrounded by the strongest fortifications that are left in France, and beautifully situated as it is at the meeting of the Nive and the Adour at the foot of the Pyrenees, it would for this reason alone be well worth a visit. Its cathedral was started in 1213, continued in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and finally restord within the last few years by Boeswillwald, the author of those two fine steeples which rise one hundred feet above the town. Its women are noted for their good looks and taste in dress, and its historical associations are without end; for it was here that Catherine de Medici and the Duke of Alba planned the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. The great Napoleon induced Charles IV. to surrender the throne of Spain at Bayonne. A few years later, in 1813, it was the scene of one of the bloodiest battles of the Peninsular War and finally it was at Bayonne that the bayonet was invented in 1670.

Bayonne is a very good starting point for a cycle excursion. Its hotels may not be up to the standard of those of Biarritz, but they are certainly more reasonable, and the railway-station, which is in the town itself, is very little more than twenty hours from London by Dieppe, the cheapest route. The road from Bayonne to San Sebastian is a well-known one, for it was along this road the great motor race, of May 1903 was run, and spots are marked where some of the competitors came to grief. Indeed it would be an ideal one were it not that at certain times, especially, when there is a bull-fight on at San Sebastian, the cyclist finds himself met by motors at every step. This is somewhat awkward when some of the smaller towns, such as Saint Jean de Luz, have to be crossed, and it is certainly then wiser to avoid the main road and take to the quaint back streets. If at times the road is switchbacky, the surface is a capital one, and the coaster may often find himself half-way up the next hill before the heavy collar work begins, Moreover, the view from many a hill-top is so exquisite as to make up for all the trouble involved. It is certainly worth while making a small round on leaving Bayonne and turning into Biarritz to the right at the Auberge Saint Jean. The whole ride is but five miles from Bayonne. Saint Jean de Luz is itself but twelve miles south of Bayonne, and is reached after two sharp descents into the pretty little watering-places of Bidart and Guetary, The parish church dates from the thirteenth century, and has, amongst other characteristics of Basque architecture, three rows of galleries and havily gilt altars. In other respects the town looks more Spanish than French, with its beautifully carved caves, its fine wooden baloonies and handsome roofs. From Saint Jean de Luz it will be as well to ride four miles to Ascain where the cyclist may leave his machine at the little hotel, with its heavy green persiennes and climb to the top either of the Rhune or of the Larrune, where at a height of 3,000 feet he can command magnificent views of the rocky coasts of France and of Spain and of the whole range of the Western Pyrenees. Cambo, one of the loveliest spots in this part of France, then lies fifteen miles to the south-east by east. After leaving Ascain make for Sare which is itself four miles from the grotto of Lesia. The upper part of Cambo rises 200 feet above the Nive, whilst the lower village is on the banks of the river itself, and is much sought for its warm sulphur and cold iron springs. The Pas de Roland, once an exquisite mountain pass cut out of the solid rock, which has been disfigured by the railway and the road, is four miles from Cambo. The best way from Cambo to Ustaritz is to hire a "chalantac" and shoot the seven rapids in five miles, but the cyclist may, if he likes, follow the road which, after a descent, skirts the promontory where the Villa Amaga, the home of the poet Rostand, may be seen from below. The road then becomes switchbacky until the seminary of Larressore, where we pass the road to Jatsaon on the right and the road to Espelette on the left. Ustaritz is itself a very pretty village, where a good many Brazilians and other South Americans have come to live. Then follows a climb to Aramits, two miles beyond; Herauritz is at the bottom of the hill. The whole road is extremely undulating until the cyclist gets back to Bayonne, but the country is exquisite, as it all lies in the valley of the Nive.

Many a cyclist may, however, prefer to go straight on into Spain. This road is undulating. Urugne lies three miles to the south of St. Jean de Luz, and commands a magnificent view, and so does the Croix des Bouquets. A sharp descent on Behobie and the valley of the Bidassoa comes next by a corkscrew road. The "Ile des Faisans," where the Kings of France and Spain have often met to determine the future fates of their respective countries since the days of Louis XI. of France and Henry IV. of Castile, may be visited. Hendaye, where Pierre Loti lives is on the French side, opposite to Fontarabia, with its magnificent old church and quaint Spanish streets. Beyond this are the possibilities of many an excursion through Spain.

A PRETTY ceremony took place at Calcutta, on the 23rd instant, when the Maharajah of Kashmir paid a State visit to the Viceroy, the Viceregal bodyguard forming an escort to His Highness. The Viceroy returned the visit same day.

IT is stated that the Government of India propose to gazette all Superintendents of Secretariat Offices and others who rank as first class officers under the rules of the Travelling Allowance Code.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

A Sketch of a Marvellous Career.

Cipriano Castro has apparently retired into private life. If peace and plenty are the due rewards of a feverishly active career he may be said to have well earned the two or three millions believed to stand to his credit in British banks, and to have well deserved the heaven of rest which Europe affords him. The fall of the only absolute dictator of modern times, if it removes a thorn in the flesh of Europe also deprives the world of a most romantic figure.

It is said that Castro is half an Indian, also that his father was a Spanish noble who fled his country for his country's good and sought refuge in the hills of Venezuela. In any case, he was born and bred in the Province of Los Andes, near the Colombian frontier, and in his early manhood was a herder of cattle. Legend says that his wont was to drive his herd into Colombia when the Venezuelan tax-collector's visit was expected, and back into Venezuela when the Colombians were collecting tithe. Certain it is that the Governors of Los Andes seized some of his oxen in lieu of taxes, and thereby caused Cipriano Castro to become President of Venezuela. For the cattle-herder, who by that time had become a local leader and delegate to the National Assembly, set off in high indignation to Caracas to lay complaint before President Andrade. The latter turned a deaf ear to his appeal, and

BY THE WAY.

A NIBELUNGEN RING.

The German instinct for the nebulously great and the magnificently mysterious is well known. The national epic revolves round the nebulous hoard of the children of the mist. Spectres of the Brocken are seen from the windows of cottage and palace, as well as on the summit of the Harz Mountains. The spectre of the unbroken ring has been once more raised by the wand of the Imperial magician. Most of the countries of Europe, including, it may be noted Italy, which is usually regarded as a member of the Triple Alliance, are leagued against Germany, according to the "Deutsche Revue" article the Kaiser read with such satisfaction to his Generals assembled on New Year's Day. In reality, of course, he has to thank Austria, now transformed from a "brilliant second" to a pushing first, for some of the mutterings in the capitals. A Viennese paper let the cat out of the bag when it remarked that Servia was only the "threshold" of the Balkans, and must not constitute itself into door and block Austria's way further south. England's policy is quite clear. Austria having torn up the Treaty of Berlin must consent to the removal of her virtual protectorate over Montenegro which was established by that Treaty. Servia must be elevated to something better than a "threshold." Her independence should be guaranteed. Once an Austrian province, we know what would became of her trade with this country, just revived by the Treaty of 1907. Lastly, in all common fairness, Austria must compensate Turkey for her loss of provinces, just as Panama has just compensated Colombia for her secession. By uniting with other countries to urge these just concessions upon her ally, England is no more forming part of a ring round Germany than the Nibelungs themselves.

AVIATORY POLICE.

The aeronautic conference in London comes none too soon. It is high time that airships of one sort or another, named by officers who are armed with powerful cameras and sketching materials, should be forbidden to cross neighbouring frontiers and hover over forts. Cossacks have a short way with such inquisitive strangers. The soldiers of other nations, who have more appreciation of the diplomatic thunderbolt, are less demonstrative. This is a difficulty that affects frontiers. But there are other voyagers who are compelled by circumstances over which, of course, they have no control to come down to earth in close proximity to fortified arsenals far removed from the frontier—places such as Brest. A limit should be put to the irresponsibility of such airships and the possibility of such excuses. The smuggler and the burglar are likely for some time to be debarred by the expense of the undertaking from making use of the new internal machines for troubling their neighbours and Custom House officers, but it must not be taken for granted that the period of grace will never elapse. Motor cars, are not to be had very cheap, but they have already been pressed into the service of these gentry, especially when lonely country churches contain valuable old masters, which the owners or borrowers of the car think would be more appreciated in America. An aviatory police will therefore have to be formed before long. In fact, the possibilities inaugurated by this new de-departure stretch out in as long a line as Banquo's descendants.

PEEWITS AND EPICURES.

Perchance the Dorset County Council are unduly anxious on behalf of their peewits. If the Home Office will not put it under the protection of the Wild Birds Act, and will only take under its fostering care one of the bird's two broods, it does not follow that the number of these useful scavengers will materially diminish, that farms will abound in injurious insects and still more injurious seekers after plovers' eggs. And for this reason—that plovers' eggs are largely procured from colonies of the black-headed gulf. There is a regular industry in this pseudo article of commerce which, however, does not bear the same relation to the real article as margarine does to the butter, but is practically indistinguishable from it. Anyone who has hunted for the eggs of the peewit or plover, as the wily bird is indifferently termed, knows very well the extreme difficulty of finding the next. "Far from its nest the peewit cries, 'Away'" and to such good purpose does it pursue this guileful trade, and so thoroughly does it bury its nest among the red furrows or on the bleak moor, that several hours may, profitably or unprofitably, be spent in ranging up and down the delightful surroundings of its habitat before the eggs are found. At the same time, it is difficult to see why the peewit should not be protected altogether. It is a delightfully picturesque bird, whether standing or flying, and is as great an ornament to our fields as it is a friend to the farmer.

WHERE OLD AGE HALTS.

Extraordinary is the effect of the breezes that blow over Norfolk. Coming from their "frozen home" in Scandinavia, gathering an additional sting from their passage across the bleak Danish moorlands and the 'German foam' the "brace, brain and sinew" in the country districts of the Eastern county in a way that is the envy and admiration of of the rest of England. It is not three-score years and ten, but four-score years and ten that are the days of a man's life in that bracing corner of the country. Men of seventy are in the full vigour of their youth, and work from early morn to sunset with a positive relish. So it must have been always, and the fearsome mastodon that once ranged over the site of Norwich Cathedral lived and thrived in this county to a degree unknown in any other district of our then happy fatherland, for nowhere else, we believe, are his bones found in such rich profusion. Doubly great then must be the anxiety of every true son of his county and of the countless visitors who throng those bracing coasts in July and August, lest such a fountain of health should be eaten away by the waves. Cromer links are gradually going. Who shall stay the devouring teeth of the mastodon of the sea?

THE EASOL AND THE PURSE.

Sir Hubert von Herkomer has returned to the charge. Last May he lectured the public on the wrongs done to struggling artists by the diversion of the rich man's wealth towards the purchase of Old Masters. He has brought out his old sermon, and the congregation in this case are permitted a few remarks. One remark is that perhaps the artists are themselves to blame. As one walks through the Academy one is struck by the poverty of the sentiment. "Il faut pouvoir faire servir le trivia a l'expression du sublime." How very few pictures with even a bowing acquaintance with the sublime are to be seen on the walls of Burlington House! Old themes repeated a hundred times—lifeless transcripts from Nature are the rule and not the exception. It has been said that the chief requirement for an artist is manliness. To judge from their pictures, a good many modern artists have no character at all. We look back longingly to the days when a fresh Watts or a fresh Holman Hunt might be expected with every May. Now the supreme excellence is considered to reside entirely in brush work. The mind behind the brush is a very secondary consideration. Is it surprising that a public who cannot possibly estimate brush work at its worth should refuse to invest in such canvases, and should turn instead to pictures through which a spirit shines? In defence of the artificial prices of Old Masters, of course, no word can be said, but the Old Masters are not the only enemies of the moderns.

THE LADIES' CORNER

PARTY FROCKS FOR SCHOOL-GIRLS.

Time was when the confirmation dress of nun's veiling or cashmere, prudently finished with a supply of tucks for every inch that its wearer was likely to add to her stature, was not infrequently expected to do yeoman duty for two seasons after its initial appearance. Nowadays, however, the little lady of fifteen summers or so can by no means be induced to fall in with these archaic views on the matter of dress, and every year when cards of invitation begin to line the schoolroom mantelpiece she fully expects at least two party frocks of unimpeachable up-to-dateness in which to appear at these particular festivals. On one point, however, fashion has altered very little, and that is in the absolute simplicity of the facon, which is looked upon as de rigueur for the jeune fille who is still grappling with algebraic problems and German declensions.

CHANGES IN MATERIALS.

The claims of nun's veiling have been waived in favour of soft satin, silk, ninon, and chiffon, but the wearer has by no means been raised in addition to the dignity of elaborate embroidery and sparkling bugles and paillettes. Very charming little frocks made for a girl of fifteen or sixteen are carried out in Directoire style in soft cashmere-backed pearl-white satin, with huge square satin revers folded back over a vest of finely tucked chiffon incrusted with Valenciennes lace, and a wide fringed sash tied high up under the revers and falling in long ends over the plain satin jupe. Most of the dresses for girls in their teens are made with dainty Shelley or Cromwell collars of lace fastened with little satin ties finished with boules, these being far prettier and younger looking than the high collars with miniature ruffs which are adopted even by the young pensionnaire of to-day, while they are in addition far better suited for evening wear.

EMPIRE FROCKS.

There are dainty little Empire frocks, too, which are made of dewdrop chiffon with bebe bodices threaded through with the narrowest picot ribbon, and guimpes of transparent tucked tulle, while in every case sashes are worn, girdled like those of the elders in a variety of different ways, some of them being tied low down on the jupe, others passing over the right shoulder and crossing in front of the corsage like the sash of some order, and others again simply encircling the high waist line, and being tied on one side. Nowadays, unless bronze shoes and stockings are worn at the children's dances and parties of the season, their place is taken by white or coloured bo e and chaussures to match the frock they accompany, an expedient which although it gives a far more habillee appearance to the whole is a very serious matter when the home party returns after the festivities, with slippers soiled and frayed, past praying for and past repair.

HAIRDRESSING TO-DAY.

Nowadays our self-satisfaction as regards our own methods of hairdressing are crumbling into dust, and a pathetic humility is taking its place. The coiffeur who knows his work and can be depended upon to do full justice to his subject has become as great a man in his own particular line as the clever couturier, and for one woman among the ranks of those who "manage without a maid," who formerly used to pay a visit to his hair-dressing salons every time an evening party or dance demanded her presence, there are at least ten to-day. Another change which has come about is the absolute indifference which most women show to the waves and "ondulations" which were only recently a sine qua non. Even for evening wear, the hair is only occasionally waved, and is swept round the head to give the effect of a turban more than anything else, being worn very full at the sides and low down on the forehead.

SLOW DEATH OF CURLS.

Clusters of curls are less seen every day in Paris but they are dying hard nevertheless, and not a few women still cling to them faithfully. As a rule they are supplemented with a thick plait which stands up like a low dyke round the crown of the head, just above the parting, the curls being introduced below this at the back, while a very pretty effect is gained by working a strand of ribbon into the plait in question. The most general scheme for evening wear, however, provided it can be carried out successfully—and with the unstudied effect which is due to art rather than carelessness—is to draw the hair well out on either side, keeping it very flat on the top of the head, while a thick roll twined in and out with ropes of pearls is brought round it.

ACCESSORIES.

To bring this roll of hair up to the requisite thickness where supplementary aid is not invoked is by no means such an easy matter in these days of neurotic ills which play havoc with the hair. Much can be done, however, by fluffing it out with a comb and afterwards touching with a little liquid brilliantine to counteract the want of gloss which is usually the result of this particular method. Many French women wear a little wired chou or rosette of velvet on one side of the head right in the front and almost touching the forehead. Another pretty scheme in cases where the hair is parted in the centre and the thick plait forms a coronal round the head is to place a single pure white gardenia blossom in the little "trou" just below the plait which is caused by the parting in front. This, in conjunction with the white velvet ribbon which is twined in and out of the plait itself, has a very charming effect, a few diamonds being sewn lightly here and there to the ribbon so as to give the effect of scattered dewdrops. Nearly everything has, in fact, this powdering of diamonds nowadays, more especially the hair ornaments, which from the wings of the gauze butterflies to the twists of ribbons or the petals of the flowers and buds, gleam here and there with flashes of blue or white light which proclaim the presence of the mock diamond.

Mr. Unwin is publishing in his Colonial Library a new novel by Alice and Claude Askew, the authors of that powerful South African story, "The Shulamite." The title is "The Tempting of Paul Chester." Mr. and Mrs. Askew have chosen a curiously interesting type of woman as the principal character and have delineated her with much subtlety. Volcanic in temperament, she hates and loves with equal fervour, and a fine dramatic result is obtained when her will clashes with that of the hero. The latter is a brilliant young politician, who is alternately attracted and repelled by the strange, elusive woman—the wife of his political chief. We follow Paul Chester through his temptation and find him determined at all costs to be true to his own ideals of duty and honour; and finally we see him reconciled to his wife, the wife whom he believes to have married him for his money and without love. "The Tempting of Paul Chester" is a story of the strongest social and psychological interest.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A SHAKING EARTH.

The disastrous earthquake which has spread devastation over Calabria and North-East Sicily calls attention once more to the curious instability of the earth's crust, and to the physical state of the interior which renders this possible. It is the study of earthquake shocks with the aid of modern instruments which has demonstrated that the apparently solid earth—as regards its outer shell—is a shaking, shivering mass. So nicely balanced is the external crust on the unknow substratum that even the rise and fall of the tide may set it quivering. It would even appear that the rise and fall of the barometer may set it in motion. For in Japan it is found that earthquake shocks are more frequent in summer, when the barometer is high, than in winter when it is lower. And it is found by records of the siesmograph that even a strong gale of wind blowing against a mountain range sets Japan quivering to its foundations.

THE STATE OF THE INTERIOR.

What physical state of the earth's interior is demanded by such a state of things? Imagine a central mass intensely heated, but kept solid by the enormous pressure, and surrounded by a stratum of high pressure gas and superheated liquid. A solid crust resting on such a substratum would exhibit that extreme sensitiveness which is so marked a feature of the earth's outer shell. And in the high pressure gas and superheated liquid we have a motive power sufficient to account for volcanoes and earth movements in general. It has been shown experimentally by the French geologist Daubree that high pressure gas is able to drill a channel through solid rock. And if prevented from thus escaping its presence beneath the crust would necessarily result in movements of the latter.

RAINDROP AND EARTHQUAKE.

But how, it may be asked, is this machinery set in motion so as to determine the volcanic outburst, earthquake, or other earth movement? They are all probably due to the transference of sediment from the land to the sea, and so ultimately to the raindrop. For the waste matter of the land carried down to the sea weighs down the submarine crust and the high pressure gas and superheated liquid are forced along to where the crust has been made lighter by denudation. Here one or three chief things may happen. In the first place the high pressure gas, taking advantage of a crack or fissure, may drill a channel through the rocks, and carry up with it molten matter to the surface. Again, in its efforts to expand it may ridge up the crust and form a mountain range. Lastly, if the continuous pressure is suddenly relieved there may be a sudden and spasmodic movement—in other words, an earthquake.

ITALY A NEW COUNTRY.

But if this be accepted as the explanation of earth movements in general, how are we to account for the remarkable local distribution of volcanoes and earthquakes at the present day? Why, for example, is Southern Italy the scene of so many disturbances? It is obvious from the above that volcanoes and earthquakes should be most frequent in lands whose mountain ranges are still growing. And Italy is such a geologically young country. Her great mountain range, the Appennines, is composed of younger strata, Cretaceous and Tertiary, and is doubtless still growing. The slow secular movements by which the chain is being gradually raised are accompanied from time to time by sudden dislocations producing what geologists call faults, and those shakings of the crust known as earthquakes.

A NEW PLANET?

The announcement in the papers of the discovery of a new major planet beyond the orbit of Neptune seems to have been premature. Professor Pickering was said to have obtained photographic evidence of its existence, but this famous astronomer writes to say that no photographs of the new planet have yet been obtained. But though it cannot yet be said that it has actually been discovered, there is little doubt that a new member of the solar system will ultimately be recorded. And if so a red-letter year will be marked for astronomy, since no new major planet has been discovered since Neptune in 1846.

EVIDENCE OF ITS EXISTENCE.

The facts which have led astronomers to look for the new planet recall those which led Adams and Le Verrier to the discovery of Neptune. Certain irregularities in the orbit of Uranus could only be explained by the presence of another planet of a certain mass and orbit. Adams calculated the position of the new planet, which was presently found. And more recently astronomers have found that irregularities in Neptune's orbit require the existence of an outer planet. Certain comets, again, have had their orbits interfered with, and it has been calculated that the disturbances require the existence of some body 100 times as far from the sun as the earth, and with an orbit which it completes in 1,000 years.

HOW IT IS BEING LOOKED FOR.

The probable position of the new planet has been calculated and astronomers have been invited to look for it in the constellation Gemini. The method of research is to expose plates and get photographs of the stars of the above constellation. These photographs are afterwards to be carefully examined for any new point of light. If such is found the plates taken at different dates are to be carefully compared to see if it shows any indication of movement among the fixed stars. If it does it is probably an image of the new planet.

REVOCATION OF PATENTS.

The second case in which the Comptroller-General of Patents has revoked a patent under the clauses of the 1907 Patent Act is reported. One clause in this Act provides that any person may after Aug. 28, 1908, apply for the revocation of a patent not less than four years old on the ground that the patented article or process is manufactured or carried on exclusively or mainly outside the United Kingdom. The first decision showed that only genuine attempts to manufacture would be allowed to prevent this clause being enforced, and that the advertising for offers for the right to manufacture would not suffice. This present decision goes a step further. The patent in question was for a high-speed sewing machine made in America, and it was alleged by the owner of the patent that it could not be manufactured it in this country for want of suitable machinery and skilled labour. As it was, the machines were imported and a few parts altered on this side to meet local requirements. The Comptroller takes the broad view of the matter that these modifications do not constitute manufacture. There is no reason, except that of cost, to prevent the patentees importing the machinery required to manufacture the sewing machine and bringing over the skilled labour. It was also urged in defence that if the patent were revoked it would not ensure manufacture in this country. This is beside the the point, as the decision will not prevent the American machines being imported. All it will do is to revoke the patent and leave the right to manufacture or sell in this country open to all. The patentees will still retain any advantage they have due to experience in manufacture, but they will not be able to handicap the business of others in the same line who have works here. Perhaps the most interesting point in the decision is the quotation from the German patent law on the same subject. So much has been written in Germany as to the iniquity of the 1907 Act that it may surprise some people to know that the German patent law of 1891 provides that a patent can be revoked if not adequately worked in that country. The decisions of the German Courts on this point may not be binding here, but it is obviously fair that patentees should receive similar treatment in both countries. The outcry is being made because we are treating German patentees just as our inventors have been treated in Germany. The decision of the Comptroller-General is subject to appeal to the Courts, and hence it is not final at the present. It shows however, that when once the precedents have been firmly established, foreign patentees will not be able to maintain their right unless they are manufacturing on a considerable scale in this country. This should lead to the starting of new industries and to increased business for all.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 22, 1909.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 23, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 1/2		un chgd
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2		un chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	98 1/2		1-16
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	62 3/4		un chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/4		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/8		1/16
do. in New York ...	51 1-2		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·12		1-2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·48 1-2		1-2
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3		Since 14th
do Short London Bills			Jan.09.
3 months' sight.	2 3/4		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 5/8		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills....	3		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 3/8		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/2		un chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1/2		un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 13-16d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77 9 1-2 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Dull.

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Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 220,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 50,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Quieter.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester — ...	... Firm.
Total Sales	7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 200 "
Imports	15,000 "
Mid-Americans	...5·30+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 9/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·14	5·13	5·12	5·12	5·11
—01	unchgd	—01	unchgd	unchgd
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·11	5·11	5·03	4·98	
unchgd	+01	+01	+01	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	41,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	58,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ...	21,000 "
Do to Continent	40,000 "
Spot Cotton—10·00 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·66 unchgd	Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do. do. May 9·63 unchgd	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 5-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·63—02
Do. do. May 9·77—01
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.
Cotton Stock in London ... ... 9,850 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports...241,000 "
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...120,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent 99,000 "
Do. do. to Japan ... 8,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...911,000 "
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...830,000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Oomras	d.	4	3/4
F. G. Oomras	d.	4	3/32
Good Oomras	d.	4	1/2
Good M. G. Oomras	d.	4	1/4
Fine M. G. Oomras	d.	4	3/4
Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—London ...	d.	4	
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—sellers—Liverpool	d.	4	7/32
Months—March-April.			
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—London ...	d.	3	1/2
Cocanada Ginned—C.I.F.—London ...	d.	3	3/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi. C. I. F., 36 3-4 May-June—London—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs 35 5-8—Jan.-Feb.—Nominal—Quiet.
Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 35 1-4 Jan.-Feb.—Nominal—Quiet.
Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 35 1-2 Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—36 3-8 Jan.-Feb.—Nominal—Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 40 3/4 April-May.—Hamburg—Buyers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Strong.
Linseed :
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 43 1-4 Apl.-May—Hamburg—Done—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 3-8 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5s. 2d. Value.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale closed to-day. Goat skins sold 946,000. Quietly closed.
Goat skins Madras Good 1-4 higher.
" " " Medium 1-2d higher.
" " " Bombay Good 1 to 1 1-4 d. higher.
" " " Fair 1d. higher.
Sheep skin sale opened to-day. Quietly opened.
Sheep skins Madras 1 to 2d. lower.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [23RD JANUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
259 Bars Silver..	4,63,043	London	Chartered Bank
1 Box Silver...			
217 Bars Silver...	3,73,077	do	Internation Bank
2 Boxes Sovs ...	1,03,500	do	Hongkong Bank
2 Boxes Sovs ...	6,240	Jeddah	
Gold coins ..	9,254		
5 Boxes Sovs ...	11,595	Aden	Sundry Importers
Gold coins...	6,646		
Rupees	380		
4 Packages gold Bullions.....	1,142	do	
Sovereigns...	757		
Gold coins ..	52,183		
Rupees	262		
25 Boxes Rupees.	1,00,000	Muscat	Asst.-Acct.-General-in-charge Reserve Treasury.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England.. 3 per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. " 12th Jan.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The market opened unchanged and being mail day there has not been much doing. All Banks will sell wire at 1s. 3 15-16d. and demand at 1s. 3 31-32d. but there is not much enquiry. Credits are scarce the general buying rate being 1s. 4 5-32d. 3 months' sight but with business probably better terms are available. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight "	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	169½
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	139
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	172½

Government Paper :—
The market opened to-day at 94 3-8 ready and 94 7-16 for the settlement and closes steady at the opening quotations. There is only a small business passing in the Bazaar. Calcutta market is steady at 94 3-8 ready and 94 9-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94·6
1st Settlement — ...	"	94·7

Bullion :—
On Friday Bar silver in London was 1-16 up for ready at 23 3-4 and for forward at 23 5-8. New York was 1-8 higher at 51 1-2. Locally the market has ruled weak. The ready rate opened at 61 1-4 but the dealers have been sellers and the ready quotation has fallen to 60 15 16 ex-duty and will probably go lower. The tone of the forward market is also weak the closing quotations being as under. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	15	0
2nd Settlement	60	13	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
There was an easier feeling in the market this morning, and prices opened Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower than the higher to point touched yesterday. A fair amount of settlements still remain open, tenders being few. There is some enquiry by shippers for fine M. G. Broach ; and fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola, March delivery, has been done to-day at Rs. 197. Closing prices are as under. Sellers are asking higher rates, but buyers are not following.

For ready cotton there was a moderate demand at Colaba by shippers and mills, the enquiry running chiefly on Oomras and Bengals. Sales reached about 5,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	236	Mar. 08
Good M. G. Broach	230	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	216-17	Jan.09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	207	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	202-3	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	202-3	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	190	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	193	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	190	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	192-3	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	185	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	230	May

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	4,000	bales.
Total Imports	32,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
5·12	5·11	5·10	5·10
—02	—02	—02	—02
May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·10	5·10	5·10	5·01	4·97
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The marked is steady with a moderate enquiry.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 3 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... " 7 15 6 B. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet and prices are unchanged. There is little doing.
We quote :—
Brown Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 7 11 0 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat April-May... " 8 0 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is steady as under :—
Bold White 85 per cent. ... Rs. 47 8 0
Mimbara ... ... " 48 0 0
Yellow Secunderabad ... " 51 0 0

Castorseed :—
Ready Rs. 30 0 0 Apl.-May Rs. 5 14 0 R.T.
Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed :—
Ready Rs. 9 9 0 B.T. April-May Rs. 9 8 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 25 0 0
February ... ... Rs. 24 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowrasseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 6 14 0 B. T.
Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—
February. ... ... Rs. 40 8 0
Tone—Steady.

WHEAT—
Apl.-May White Delhi. ... Rs. 5 9 6 R.T.
Ready White Karachi ... " 6 12 0
Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,457 1-2	X. D.
India	70	C. D.
Indian Specie Bank	51 1-2	C.D.

Mills :—

Crescent	105
David	417 1-2
Kohinoor	862 1-2
Manchester Petit	3,212 1-2
New Great Eastern	211 1-4

Presses :—

Indian Cotton	127
New Beraz	480
New Mofussil	640

Miscellaneous :—

The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ord. ...		120
" " Preference		155 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...		3·5
Colaba Land and Mill... ...		1,135
Treacher & Co		620

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	110
Ahmedabad-Prantej	200
Amritsar-Patti	122
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	12,833 bales.
Wheat	657 cwts.
Linseed	535 "
Rapeseed	1,384 "
Gingellyseed	16,934 "
Poppyseed	37 "
Groundnuts	4,809 "
Castorseed	1,964 "
Rice	11,124 "
Myrabolams	4,038 "
Cottonseed	27,912 "
Mowrasseed	15 "
Gram	766 "
Jowar	156 "
Maize	19 "

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 23.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	83 3/8		1/8
3 do. Rentes ...	96 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 3/4	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/4	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/8	un	chgd
Do. in New York ...	51 1/2	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15 1/2	·02	1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·49 1/4	3/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/4		
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p/c	since	14 Jan.
Discount Short London Bills. 2 months' sight ...	Mutilated		
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...			
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...			
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...			
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2 1/2	un	chgd

Amount Paid into the Bank of England ...£200,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d.
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.
Bar Gold.—77s. 9 1/2d unchgd.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta... ... ... £ 20,000
Gold to Calcutta ... ... £ 20,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Steady with limited demand.
Futures	... Firm.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
*Total Sales	... 4,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	300 "
Imports	... 22,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 5·32-1-03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 9/16 unchgd

*Sales increased yesterday by 2,000 bales.

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·19	5·18	5·17	5·16	5·16
+05	+05	+05	+04	+05
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·15	5·15	5·07	5·02	
+05	+04	+04	+04	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports... ...	...34,000 bales
Do. do. last year ...	...22,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	... 4,000 "
Do. to Continent	... 2,000 "
Spot Cotton—10,00 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of March 9·68+02	Advanced early on bullish Government ginners' report, and declined later owing to Commission houses liquidating.
Do. do. May 9·66+02	

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—9 5/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of March 9·68 unchanged.
Do. do. May 9·76—01
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* 5,130,000 Bales.
" " " East Indian 211,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ... 9,710,000 "

GINNERS' REPORT.

Washington, January 23.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of Cotton Ginned from the present season's crop up to 16th instant as 12,667,000.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	60,000 Bales
" Sold on Speculation	1,000 "
" Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	95,000 "
" Actual Exports	11,000 "
" Week's Imports	155,000 "
" Stock	1,111,000 "
Surat's Week's Sales	1,000 "
" Sold on Speculation	100 "
" Sold for Exportation	.....
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	2,100 "
" Actual Exports	300 "
" Week's Imports	2,000 "
" Stocks	9,000 "
Afloat American	480,000 "
" Indian	10,000 "

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 45 1/2 April-May.—H. A. and D.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 41 1-2 April-May.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43 1-2, April-May—Hamburg—Value.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 3-8 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 1½d. Value.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 19th Jan. 1909, as compared with the statement of 12th Jan. 1909 :—

Liabilities.	Jan. 12. Rs.	a.	p.	Jan. 19. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,65,00,000	0	0	1,65,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,72,16,552	15	10	1,33,68,680	13	9
Other Deposits, &c	16,26,62,090	15	6	16,58,45,897	0	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	10,70,245	11	3	9,09,867	7	10
Sundries	13,36,445	6	0	12,05,309	2	8
Rs...	21,87,85,335	0	7	21,78,29,754	8	4
Assets.						
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	3,18,13,122	0	0	3,36,25,786	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	42,70,889	0	0	37,97,259	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,27,21,584	5	4	4,28,66,043	8	6
Bills discounted, &c	5,39,34,399	1	9	5,47,13,090	7	4
Balances with other Banks ...	2,72,44,067	12	1	2,82,84,627	3	7
Bullion	28,77,469	10	5	29,49,699	9	10
Dead Stock.....	3,950	12	0	3,950	12	0
Stamps	18,34,805	7	1	18,45,338	1	4
Sundries	18,264	3	0	18,593	12	11
	7,16,245	12	3	5,45,192	10	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	16,54,84,797	15	11	16,86,49,581	2	1
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	5,33,00,537	0	8	4,91,80,173	6	3
	21,87,85,335	0	7	21,78,29,754	8	4

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	31,96,371	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	6,52,501	do
Other Deposits	31,83,807	Increase.
Post Bills.....	1,60,378	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	13,38,034	Increase.
Loans	1,44,459	do
Accounts of Credit.....	7,38,691	do
Mercantile Bills.....	10,40,560	do
Cash at Head Office	6,72,495	do
Cash at Branches	47,92,869	Decrease.

Percentage 27·12.

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Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.
(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

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Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Silve Cigarette Cas R 25.

Silver Cabinet Rs. 19. " C.D.V. " 5.

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Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.

Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.
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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

MALABAR.

CALICUT, 18TH JAN.—Mr. B. Cammaren Nair, Municipal Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. N. Krishnan Nair and Mr. C. N. Raricha Moopen gave a Garden Party at the new Municipal Office on Saturday evening in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Francis. There were a very large number of European and Indian guests and the hosts provided a programme of native music, fireworks, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Francis were garlanded before they left.

This evening the leading Moplah gentlemen of the town gave a farewell entertainment in honour of Mr. Francis at the Himayut-ul-Islam Sabha, the hall of which was richly decorated. Mr. Francis was received by the leading Moplah gentlemen, and four trained elephants richly caparisoned salamed him. Acrobatic performances and other amusements were provided. Before departing Mr. Francis was garlanded, and thanked the Moplah gentlemen for the honour done to him and expressed regret at Mrs. Francis not having been able to attend the function.

To-night there will be a dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Francis at the Malabar Club.

Mrs. Besant crowded an unusual amount of work into her two days stay, which terminated on Saturday, when she left for Mangalore. She delivered two addresses at the Town Hall, which on each occasion was filled to over-flowing, notwithstanding the restriction of attendance by a judicious issue of tickets through the local branch of the Theosophical Society. On Friday evening, she presided at the Zamorin's College prize distribution and made a stirring speech to the pupils on the objects of true education. She referred approvingly to the importance attached in the College to the teaching of Sanskrit, as well as of athletics, and, in the latter connection, she observed that India suffered, not from a lack of brain, but from a lack of muscle. The English boy spent three hours in the playground for every hour devoted to study, but the Indian boy was inclined more to study, than to play. Another reason why English educated men in India were often of poor physique was that they were already married before their education was over, and had to bear a double burden. She was glad to find, however, that public opinion was changing and that the marriage age was being raised from year to year. Mrs. Besant further noted with satisfaction that religious and moral instruction was being imparted in the Zamorin's School and College. Without religous teaching and moral inspiration, education, she said, was not worthy of the name. In conclusion, she wished the Zamorin, the Principal and the College all success. On Saturday morning, Mrs. Besant visited the site of the Naleeswarem Tiyya Temple, where she replied briefly to a Sanskrit address and two other addresses presented respectively by the President and Members of the Temple Committee and the Tiyya ladies of South Malabar, the latter address being handed over in sandalwood casket. During her stay, Mrs. Besant went barefooted to the "Bhajanakovil" and deposited something in the "Bhandaram," or offertory box.

CALICUT.

Calicut, 19th Jan.—The past week has been marked by the performance of "Three Little Maids," or rather, "The Three Country Girls," from Cannanore, which took place in Calicut on Monday the 11th.

The performance was given in aid of the Band Fund of the M. V. R. and, judging by the crowded house (almost a record one for Calicut) I should say the funds must have benefited considerably. The piece was admirably got up and staged. An adaption of songes from several comic operas, it was cleverly put together, and made to suit the purpose, and the capabilities of the cast, by Lieutenant Phillips, of the Wallajahbad Light Infantry. The cast included Mr. Phillips, Mr. Braithwaite, Mr. Paul and Mr. Warden, the ladies' parts being taken by Mrs. Carmichael, Miss Burton and Miss Middleton. The music, which had been well selected, included some very pretty songs, especially "The Joy Duet" which was sympathetically and amusingly rendered by Miss Burton and Mr. Paul. The latter was very amusing in both his parts, which he acted to perfection, and the former both acted and danced charmingly, and all her songs were encored. The Cake Walk by Miss Burton and Mr. Phillips was excellent; and they were most entusiastically encored. Mrs. Carmichael's voice was heard to great advantage in "The Miller's Daughter." Mr. Phillips was very good throughout and most amusing. A very clever piece of acting was a dumb show between him and Mrs. Carmichael, who enacted the marriage ceremony, signing the register, etc., whilst the Band plaintively played the strains of "When we are Married." Every-body voted the piece a great success, and I think another performance of it would have drawn an equally large audience.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, 19th Jan.—It has been decided to form a Ladies' Rifle Club in connection with the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifle Corps, and Conductor H. L. Reynolds has been elected to fill the Office of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

I understand that Mr. W. Francis, I.C.S., will be relieved at Calicut to-day, after which he will proceed on a month's leave and take charge of this District about the last week in February. Mr. J. H. Robertson, I.C.S., our Collector, is out on "Jamaboundi" in the Musnagudy direction, where he hopes to destroy a rogue elephant that is causing much damage.

I regret to have to record that plague has taken a firm hold of certain quarters of this Station. On the 15th instant we had six attacks with two on the 17th. The Chairman of the Ootacamund Municipal Council has made an urgent appeal to the Collector to address Government with a view to the services of a special Plague Medical Officer being secured, and Dr. Harris, who is on leave here, has been approached and he has expressed his willinness to cancel his leave in case his services are required. When the authorities here approached Government with a view to Ootacamund being placed on the list of infected areas, Government replied that they were advised not to declare Ootacamund infected, In consequence Madras runs great risk, for whereas passengers from Coonoor and Mettapollium have to take out passports at Basin Bridge Station before they can enter Madras, passengers from Ootacamund can enter Madras without the least precaution being taken as to their coming fr m a locality from which indigenous cases are daily reported.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 19th Jan.—With a view to secure greater co-operation between the Mysore Police and the Police of the C. and M. Station, the Government of Mysore have directed that the District Superintendent of the City Police should arrange to meet the District Superintendent of Police of the C. and M. Station Police at regular intervals and to compare notes on all matters of joint interest and take such concerted action as may be found to be necessary.

The second set of charges against Rangappa, the Municipal accountant of the City Municipal Board, who is charged with criminal breach of trust in respect to Municipal funds, was heard by the City Magistrate, Mr. G. Hume Wright, yesterday. The accused had already been sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and a fine, and he has now received another sentence of two years' rigorous inprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

A few changes have been ordered by the Resident in the more important office officials of the Civil and Military Station. Mr. Ranga Iyengar, Manager of the Police Office has been appointed Sheristadar to the Collector, Mr. Krishnasawmy Iyengar, the present Sheristadar, becames Manager of the Municipal Office and Mr. Dorasawmy Pilay, Manager of the Municipal Office, is transferred to the charge of the Police Office.

Orders from the Military Department have been received appointing Sergeant-Instructor T. Morning as Sergant-Major of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers in place of Sergeant-Major W. Wailling, who has retired from the service. The selection of Sergeant-Instructor Morning for the Sergeant-Majorship is one that will meet with the approval of every member of the Regiment as he is extremely popular.

A very pleasant musical entertainment was given yesterday evening at the Cantonment Orphanage to which a large gathering was attracted. Among those present were Major-General. T. D. Pilcher, Mrs. Knight-Bruce, Mrs. C. H. Heycock, Mrs. McEven, Mrs. White, and the Rev. F. W. and Mrs. Heycock. Many excellent items were rendered by willing helpers, including songs by Mrs. Knight-Bruce, Mr. W. Davis and a recitation by little Miss Marjorie Lee. The "Toy Symphony" by a company of ladies and children was a capital item and at the conclusion of the entertainment the Orphanage children gave a repetition of the Christmas Cantata "Mildred and Patty" which was exceedingly well done, thanks to the excellent training of the children by Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker.

The Secretary of the C. and. M. Station Municipality has furnished me with some figures showing the financial results of the Bangalore Market and Industrial Show which was held at the Bowring Institute on the 24th December. The opening balance was Rs. 155, receipts amounted to Rs. 982—Rs. 862 from sale of tickets, Rs. 74 from rent of stalls and Rs. 46 from other sources. Expenditure was as follows :—Incidental expenses, Rs. 523 ; money prizes for meat, poultry, fruit, etc., Rs. 319 ; money prizes for Industrial Exhibits, Rs. 48, cost of gold and silver medals and certificates for Industrial Exhibits, Rs. 200 ; total Rs. 1,090, leaving a credit balance of 47. The following are the awards made in the Industrial section of the Show :—"Gold Medals,"—Messers F. T. Peters and Co., for carriage works ; Messrs Wrenn, Bennett and Co., for furniture : Messrs. Butler and Co., for leather work : Mr. B. Oosman Khan, for silk saris ; Messrs. Mackenzie and Co., for iron castings ; and the United Service Stores for silver engravings. "Silver Medals,"—Mr. Veerasawmy Naidu for case decorations ; the City Brick and Tile Works, for tiles and pottery ; Mr. Rudrappa for Indian Perfumery ; and Mr. Kodandarama Moodeliar for tiles and pottery. "Certificates",—Messrs. Toeter and Kemble gor taxidermy ; Tata's Silk Farm for silk manufactures ; Messrs. Tulsi Doss for Agra and Karachi lace work ; the Indian Cycle and G. E. Company for cycles, etc. ; Miss Walker for paper flowers ; Henke's Tile Works for tiles and pottery ; the Basel Mission Tile Works for tiles and pottery ; Mr. Andrie, for fret-work ; and K. Thippiah Chetty and Sons for Indian Jewellery.

THE ARTILLERY CAMP.

It is unfortunate that my letter on this subject has gone astray in the post and that this report is rather late. The annual Artillery Practice Camp is quite an event of every year's work with the Gunners and on this occasion the Camp was as successful as ever. The Batteries that took part in the practice were as follows :—The 10th Brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, R.F.A., consisting of the 76th and 81st Field Batteries from Bangalore, the 82nd Fild Battery from Belgaum and the 10th Ammunition Column Bangalore ; the 11th Brigade consisting of the 83rd and 84th Batteries from St. Thomas' Mount and the 85th Battery from Belary and "O" Battery, R. H. A. ; The 11th Brigade was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Addington and Major Alderidge had command of the Royal Horse Artillery. In former years the practice camp was situated in close proximity to the Nundydroog hill, which is most easily reached by the road via Hebbal and Yallahanka, but this was not found a good spot for long range practice ; and during the last three years the Camp has been rather more to the west of Nundydroog and closer to the Doddaballapur Railway Station. This year the camps of the various Batteries were rather more spread out than usual. The tents were pitched close to the feeder road that connects Nundydroog with Doddaballapur, and some of the Batteries were encamped as far as three miles apart. The Y. M. C. A. of Bangalore, under the direction of Mr. Callan, the General Secretary, opened a branch at a place convenint to all the camps which was a great attraction to the men of an evening after the hard work of the day was done. A couple of concerts and other small entertainment were got up during the camp and a few people from Bangalore, went out to help Mr. Callan to give the men an evening's amusement. The weather throughout was beautiful and altogether it was a very pleasant time.

The Field Batteries moved into camp early in December but the serious work of the meeting did not commence till the 29th when regular shell practice commenced. "O" Battery, R.H.A., joined the other Batteries early in January, and then real work was started. The procedure was for the Batteries to go out on their own and practice at their targets. Nine o'clock in the morning was the hour when Batteries went out to their work and they usually had fairly formidable programme to get through before they could get back to camp for dinner. The practice consisted of all classes of shooting, the enemy being represented by target screens and the ranges varying from 1,000 yards to 8,000 yards. The screens represented Infantry, Cavalry in advanced and in retirement and Artillery in concealed positions, and on the whole the practice done by the Batteries was excellent. As a result of the competitive practices, the 76th and 81st Batteries R. F. A., came out as first class Batteries, "O" Battery R. H. A., and the 82nd and 83rd Batteries, R. F. A., qualified as second class Batteries, while the 84th and 85th Batteries R.F.A., were not able to get any thing better than third class. Of the first class Batteries the 76th R. F. A., obtained the most marks and is entitled to call itself the best shooting Battery in the two Brigades that were out at at Birsandra. Reports about the new 18-pounder guns are quite favourable. The rapidity of the fire is greater and the accuracy at long ranges more pronunced than with the lighter 15-pounder. The fact that the charge and the shell form one cartridge and the improved breach mechanism by which the gun can be fired by percusion is considered a great advantage while the benefit produced by the buffer spring arrangement by which a series of shots can be fired in rapid succession without necessitating relaying is considered a great point. The 10th Brigade are all armed with the new weapon but the 11th Brigade still use the older 15-pounder and the comparative efficiency of the two guns can be gauged by the order of merit obtained by the Batteries in competitive firing. It will be noticed the "O" Battery, R. H. A., the 76th 81st and 82nd Field Batteries were all placed in the first or second class while the 11th Brigade Batteries were only able to get two third and one second class.

The camp closed on the 14th instant. On the 16th instant there were the Birsandra Point-to-Point Races, which I have already reported, and on the 16th instant the Batteries of the local Brigade returned to Bangalore, the other Batteries proceeding to their respective Stations.

CAWNPORE.

January, 18th.—An enjoyable concert in aid of the building fund took place on Saturday evening in the newly-opened Soldiers' Institute. The room was not so full as could have been desired, owing to the fact that the Cameronians were busy celebrating the anniversary of Corunna. The concert appeared, however, to be thoroughly appreciated, and the names of the performers are an assurance of how anxious the residents of Cawnpore, both civil and military, are to assist the Chaplain, Mr. Ragg, in raising funds to clear the debt from the present building and to raise enough for the badly-needed residential quarters for men on leave. Mrs. Carpenter led off with a brilliantly played piano solo ; Mrs Jervis (unfortunately only a visitor to Cawnpore) contributed a song and a violin solo, the latter being perhaps the better received of the two. Mrs. Crosthwaite sang two songs, receiving an enthusiastic encore on each occasion. Captain Melville gave a couple of songs, and the members of the Institute were ably represented by Bandsman Ashwell, Private Pollock and Lance-Corporal Palmer, the funny man of the station. An additional comic was introduced by Mr. O. S. Smith of Hodson's Horse. Mrs. Crocker and Miss Robertson also contributed songs. The accompaniments were shared between Mrs. Winch, Mrs. Jervis and Mrs. Carpenter.

The 9th Hodson's Horse went out into camp, yesterday, the 41st Dogras are going to-day, and the Cameronians follow some day this week.

The Taxation Committee concluded its, sittings at Allahabad on Thursday, and the following is the itinerary for next month, subject to possible alterations :—1st February, Cawnpore ; 2nd to 8th, Agra; 9th and 10th, Muttra ; 12th to 14th, Fyzabad ; 15th to 17th, Gorakpur ; 18th to 27th, Lucknow ; and 28th Cawnpore.

There has naturally been a good deal of speculation as to the turn Municipal affairs were likely to take under the direction of the all-time Chairman, and signs are by no means wanting that Mr. John Campbell, I.C.S., is bringing to his new duties the capacity and energy that might be expected. There is no doubt that municipal work here is capable of improvement, although I think there has generally been too much of a disposition to magnify the bad points in the administration and to ignore or belittle the good. The town has been greatly improved within the past ten years. The roads, for instance, taking them all round, are kept in much better order. In Civil Lines, you will hardly find a road to match in badness the section of the road in Cantonments between the Empress Hotel and the District Judge's bungalow.

There has been a rumour of Sir Adamjee Pirbhoy of Bombay setting up a tannery in Cawnpore on an extensive scale, but it has been in the air a long time now, and it is questionable if so astute a man of business will tempt fate here. So long as the Government factory exists—as a State institution—competition with the other long-estalished local concerns must be very difficult.

The weather for past week or so has been rather unseasonably mild, and generally speaking cloudy, but only one or two aggravatingly slight showers have fallen.

COCHIN.

Cochin, 16th Jan.—The Kunnamkattupathy irrigation system has been acquired by the Sircar.

The pay of the Infant Class teachers in the Ernakulam Collage has been raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per mensem on the recommendation of the Principal.

The Volunteer Sports were held this evening on the parade ground. The "Bowden" Cup, which was competed for on the 9th instant by all the detachments, in their respective stations, of the M.V.R., has been won by the Tellicherry Company, one of the Corporals scoring the highest point. The Cochin detachment has thus deprived of it. The Harrison, Cup, which was competed for to-day, has been won by "E." Company, Cochin.

I have already reported that a proposal for the creation of a separate Hierarchy for the Syrians in Malabar has been made, consisting of the three Vicariates of Ernakulam, Changanacherry and Trichur ; I now learn that there is every probability of the Ernakulam Vicar-Apostolic being raised to the rank of an Archbishop with a view to his appointment as the head of the Hierarchy. It is reported that the selection of a European Prelate, which was proposed by one of the Vicars-Apostolic was objected to by H. E. the Delegate Apostolic; who considered that such a selection would not give the Hierarchy a thoroughly Syrian character, which appears to be the intention of the Holy See.

A Memorial was addressed to the Cochin Durbar in October, 1906, by the Hindu community resident in Irinjalacuda, complaining of the management of the affairs relating to the Kudalunnikkam Deveswom by the Thachudaya Kamial. On receipt of this representation, the Cochin Deveswom Superintendent was ordered by the Durbar to make certain enquiries into the matter according to the procedure laid down in the Hindu Religious Institution Regulation of Cochin. I understand now that the Durbar has desided to drop the enquiry for the present ; as in consideration of the facts already elicited, it would appear that the question is of an inter-State nature between Travancore and Cochin, and, consequently, any decision by the Cochin Durbar based upon the enquiry already made by the Cochin Deveswom Superintendent would involve serious difficulties.

AJMER.

January.—18. A mass meeting of Mahomedans was convened at the Dowlat Bagh pavilions on Sunday under the auspices of the Ajmer Mahomedan Association, to record their profound sorrow at the premature demise of Mrs. Pritchard, which sad event took place on the 15th instant. Mushi Muhammad Allanur Khan, the President of the Association, took the chair. The following resolution, moved by Malik Walayatulla Khan, seconded by Mr. Alimirza and supported by Messrs. Abdul Samad Khan, Seth Allarakha, Sayed Hosein, Imam-ud-din, Wazir Baksh, Allah Noor Khan, Secander Khan, Abdul Aziz, Abdul Jubber and others, was unanimously passed:—"The Mahomedans of Ajmer in a public meeting assembled to put on record their profound sorrow at the sudden and untimely death of Mrs. Pritchard, the dearly beloved wife of our popular and most esteemed Commissioner, Colonel C. H. Pritchard who has the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community." The whole audience (about 10,000 in number) rose to their feet to intimate their approval of the Resolution. Blessings were invoked and prayers offered for the deceased lady. Solemn silence expressive of the profound sorrow and grief prevailed all over the place.

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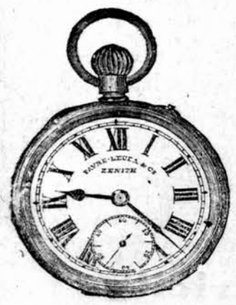

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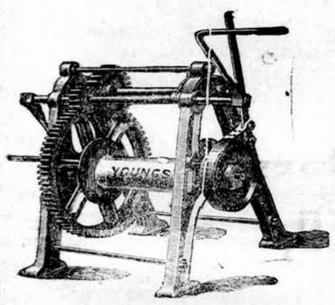

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